

RULERS LEADING FAMILIES AND OFFICIALS IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA

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Rulers, Leading Families and Officials in the States of Central India.

INTRODUCTION.

The racial elements of the ruling classes of the Central India Agency.

HISTORICAL.

It remains to refer to certain kinds of mental bias—the patriotic bias shows itself in a tendency to exaggerate the freedom of India from foreign influences—to trace the leading castes of the present day to an Aryan origin—(and) the most important fact in Hindu history is overlooked—the attractive power of Hindu civilisation which has enabled it to assimilate and absorb every foreign invader—so that the wild Turkoman tribes have been transformed into some of the most famous of the Rajput Royal races.—A. M. T. JACKSON.

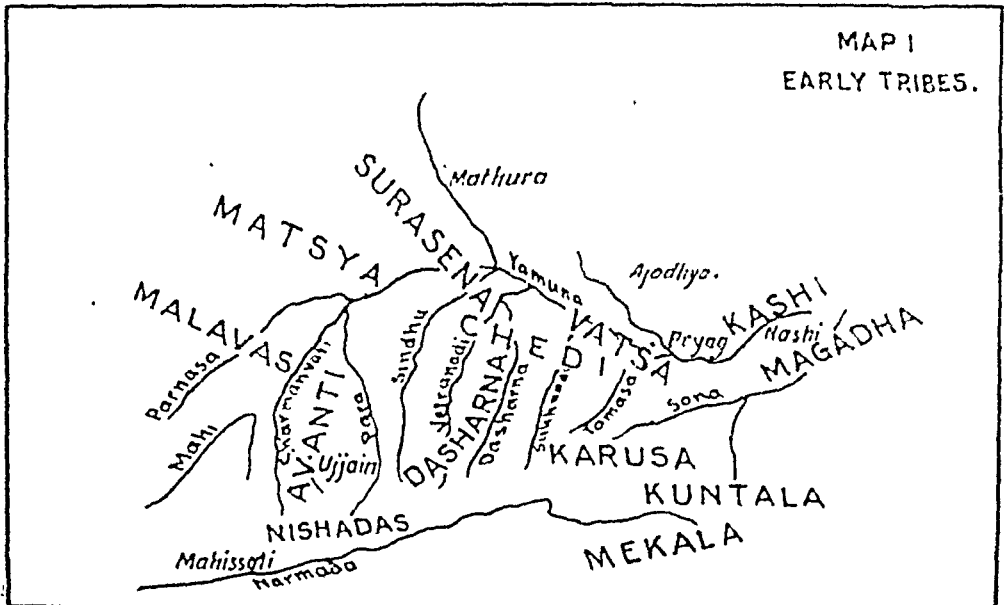
THE racial elements in the Agency may be roughly divided into four groups, the so-called aborigines or descendants of aborigines, the Gonds, Bhilalas, Bhils, Korkus, etc., of the wild hilly tracts, who possibly bear a strain of remote non-Aryan forefathers; the Rajputs, whose sway commenced about the 9th century; the Musalman who held undisputed suzerainty from the 13th to 18th century; and the Marathas who swept over this area in the 18th and early 19th century. Besides the States and estates held by members of these groups a few holdings are in the hands of Brahmans, Kayasthas and others, but their position is, so to speak, accidental, and they may be passed over without further remark.

The tract which now forms the Agency was, until the establishment of the British supremacy in 1818, ever in a state of ferment. Its fertile plains, especially those of Malwa, tempted every northern invader, and invited every powerful neighbour to seize upon and settle in its well-watered highlands. Entry from the north and west was easy. No sandy deserts and waterless tracts, such as guarded Rajputana, offered a barrier to the invader or induced the plunderer to hasten homewards as soon as he had laden himself with booty. As the successive waves of invasion flowed over the land they left a residue behind them, which gradually merged in the indigenous population.

Of the very early tribes which inhabited this region the Rigveda tells us nothing definite. The Mahabharata and Ramayana are rather more communicative, but it is not easy to locate the tribes named. So far as this is possible is shown in Map I.

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Map I.—Early Tribes.



In Puranic times the principal tribes in Malwa were the Avantikas whose capital was Avanti or Ujjain, and the Dasharnas who held lands in eastern Malwa and along the Dasharna river (now the Dhasan or more correctly Dashan); in what is now northern Gwalior and most of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, the powerful Chedi tribe with the Kuntalas and Karusas held sway; along the Maikala range dwelt the Mekalas; the Vindhyan and Satpura region was held by the Nishadas, a jungle tribe corresponding to the Bhils and Gonds of the present day.

On the borders of the tract lay the Malavas, who later on moved down south into the area which now bears their name, the Matsyas, Surasenas, Vatsas, Kashis and Magadhas. The Magadha King exercised, apparently, some kind of suzerainty over many of these tribes.

The next source of information we have is that of the Buddhist books, of the 7th and 6th century B. C. In them we find sixteen dominating States mentioned, among which the Avantikas, Vatsas, Kashis, Magadhas and Chedis are still of importance.

The successive waves of invasion of which we have any knowledge commenced in the 4th century B. C. when the Maurya rulers of Magadha entered the tract, rapidly bringing all the petty local princes under their suzerainty. In the 3rd century B. C. the Sungas, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Magadha, took their place, to be followed in the 2nd century by the Sakas. The Sakas were originally a Central Asian tribe, who had been driven from the steppes by the Yuechi. Entering from the north-west they penetrated into Malwa, where a line known as the Western Kshatrapas or Satraps, ruled till the 4th century A. D. The Chedis were probably the most important rulers in the east of the Agency at this time.

At the end of the 4th century A. D. the Kshatrapas fell before the Imperial Guptas, who had risen to great power in Magadha. The records of the Gupta rulers mention various tribes then ruling as feudatories or else as independent communities on the borders of their Empire ; among them we get the Malavas, Abhiras (Ahirs) who gave their name to Ahirwara, the strip of country lying between Gwalior and Jhansi which still bears this name, and the Murundas, Parivrajakas, Uchchhakalpas and others who inhabited Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

In the 5th century the Malava tribe spread downwards into Malwa and gradually consolidated itself into a clan.

In the 6th century the northern invader again appeared on the scene when the White Huns or Hunas, with the great Gurjara tribe in their wake, spread over Gwalior and Malwa.

During the 7th century domination came once more from the east, Harshavardhana, the powerful ruler of Kanauj, maintaining a firm hold on all the petty States in this tract. Although kept more or less in subjection, these various elements, which had been introduced into Central India, were gradually uniting into regular communities and clans, the Malavas having even introduced an era, now known as the Vikrama Samvat, to perpetuate the welding together of the tribe.

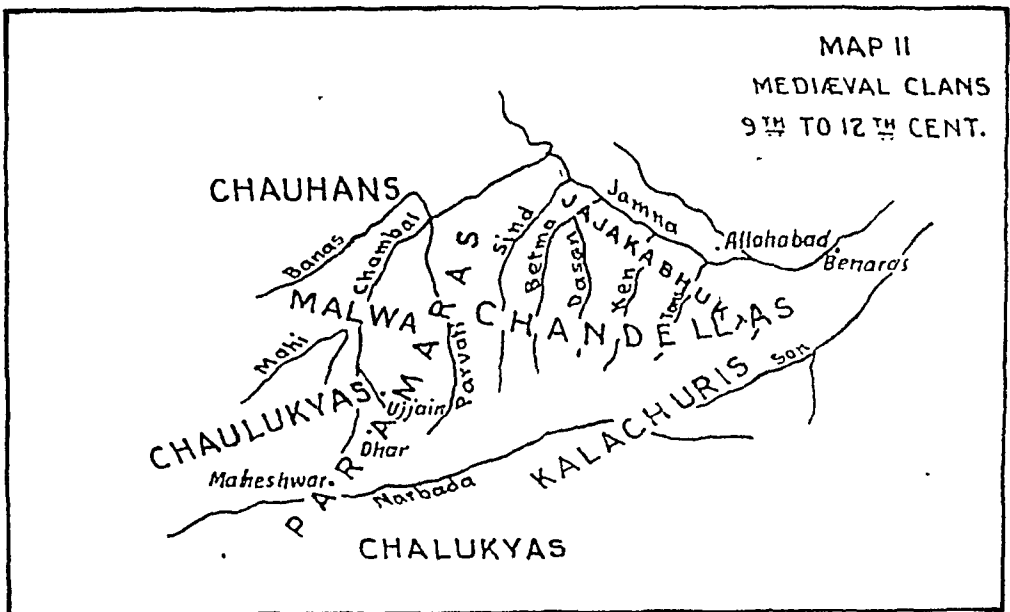
Hinduism, with its unrivalled power of absorbing all social and religious systems, was completing the work of consolidation by enlisting these vigorous warrior communities on its side, and linking them on to the long defunct Kshatriya class by sanskritising their names and titles and conferring on their leaders pedigrees which placed them on a par with the ruling castes of earlier days.

In this connection the use of the term Rajput is interesting. It is not met with in the early books and only comes into use about the 10th century. There is no doubt that the term Rajaputra (or king's son) was a convenient expression devised by Brahmans to designate these new ruling clans which had taken the place of the early Kshatriya caste.

On the sudden fall of the brief empire of Harshavardhana these communities were left free to follow their own devices and appeared as the Rajput clans of mediæval days.

The mediæval clans of importance in this tract were the Paramaras of Malwa, the Chauhans of Sambhar, who afterwards extended their sway to Delhi, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat, and the Chalukyas in the south, who were succeeded by the Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas of Kalyan. In the east the Chandella clan held up to what is now southern Rewa, where the Kalachuris, descendants of the early Chedis, were ruling. These clans are given in Map II.

Map II.—Mediæval Clans, 9th to 12th century.



These clans were incessantly at war, friends and foes changing place with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

At the end of the 10th century the first rumours of the approach of a new power penetrated into the wilds of Central India when the Chandella King was called on to join the ruler of Lahore in repulsing the Muhammadan. The seizure of Gwalior and Kalinjar in the 11th century threw the shadow of the advancing Muhammadan occupation over the whole region. The internecine struggles between the clans, however, continued unabated and made smooth the path of the conqueror, who by the 13th century had scattered the last traces of the great clans Paramara, Chandella, Chaulukya, and Kalachuri having vanished before the sword of Islam.

From the 13th to the 18th century Pathan and Moghal held the suzerain power, most of the ruling Rajput families of to-day acquiring their territories by grants from the Moghal Emperors.

None of the Muhammadan States in the Agency, however, was established until the collapse of the central Moghal power in the 18th century gave an opening to energetic adventurers. The names of districts, many buildings, a few towns, the present Rajput States, and the spirit of native administration are the only direct heirlooms of their domination.

After the death of Aurangzeb (1707) the Maratha invasion introduced a new element of disturbance, resulting in a period of incessant strife and continuous rapine exceeding even that of mediæval days, and compared to which the Muhammadan domination was almost a period of perfect peace. By the middle of the 18th century the hold of the Peshwa was firmly established, only to pass a little later to his generals, Sindhia, Holkar and the Ponwar. The Rajput feudatories of the Delhi Empire were deprived of most of their possessions, while the land became parcelled out

between the old landholders and the new into those innumerable and inextricably intermingled patches which cause so much administrative trouble in these days. Bands of Pindari and Maratha horse carried fire and desolation through the length and breadth of the land until the intervention of the British in 1818 restored order with magical rapidity. From the chaos which reigned at this time the States emerged much as they are now, the upheaval of 1857 only resulting in minor territorial changes.

THE STATES.

The States and Estates comprised in the Agency are 89 in number, varying in size from Rewa, with an area of 13,000 square miles, to tiny estates of one or two villages. Three main classes of tenure also exist, *treaty* States, *sanad* States, and *mediatised* or *guaranteed* holdings. The treaty States are ten in number, Bhopal, Datia, Dewas (two branches), Dhar, Indore, Orchha, Rewa and Samthar holding on treaties made directly with the British Government, while Jaora holds under the 12th article of the treaty with Indore. Thirty States hold on *sanads* or grants from the British Government; all lie in the two eastern Agencies. The remaining States and Estates are mostly *mediatised* or *guaranteed*, a form of tenure peculiar to Malwa. These holdings were the outcome of the Maratha invasion and the chaos of the early years of the 19th century. When the British supremacy was established the position of the Rajput States in Malwa which paid tribute to the great Maratha rulers was defined by agreements mediated between them and those Darbars by British officials. The State of Ratlam is an instance. There are also guaranteed holdings of which possession was guaranteed by the British Government to the holder, generally on the condition that he assisted in pacifying the country. The actual conditions of tenure vary in almost every case. These "guarantee holders" are feudatories of larger Darbars which control their administration as suzerains.

The rules governing succession, the payment of *nazarana*, the amount of control exercised by the superior Darbars over the smaller States and Estates, and the interference permissible in the internal management are extremely varied, but, broadly speaking, the great Darbars are left to manage their own affairs.

In this connection the internal economy of the Rajput and Maratha States is characteristic of their origin. The Rajput Ruler entered upon his possessions under the ægis of the Moghal Emperor, with a deed in his pocket conferring certain lands upon him and his heirs. He came as the head of a clan accompanied by members

of his own family, brothers, cousins and connections by marriage. The Rajput State, we therefore find, is a family coterie, consisting of a number of small estates held principally by the Ruler's own relations, the descendants of those who accompanied the founder, and over whom he exercises a limited control, certain well-recognised rights as to internal rule being enjoyed by the estate-holder. The State is thus closely bound together by family ties and clan sentiment, the Sardars being obliged to assist their lord in the field, pay him homage and contribute to the general finances of the community. Although long years of peace and the Maratha invasion have considerably modified the original conditions, the Sardars of a Rajput State still look upon themselves not simply as vassals of a feudal lord, but as joint occupiers and coparceners with their Chiefs in the family lands, and behind the admitted right of the Chief to homage, support in war and obedience, lies the tacit understanding that the control he exercises is limited and any overstepping of this limit is to be resisted.

A Maratha State, on the other hand, in spite of modern influences, still shows many of the characteristics of a military occupation. The founders of these States entered the country simply as military commanders of the Peshwa, under instructions to levy toll from the inhabitants, and, originally at any rate, without any idea of permanently settling in the tract*. With these leaders came many commanders of horse subordinate for the time being, in a rather indefinite way, to whoever held supreme command, but bound by no sentiments of family or personal attachment. The holders of estates in the Maratha chiefships were thus mainly unconnected by blood with the Chief himself, whom the accident of superior ability and good fortune alone had raised to his exalted position. The lands they acquired were originally seized only in order that the revenues might support their troops, and when circumstances finally decreed that they should become permanent settlers in this region, there were no reasons, save the accidental course of events, why Sindhia, Holkar or the Ponwar should have become rulers rather than any one of the members of the other great Maratha families who had accompanied them.

Another feature most characteristic of this constitution was the fact that the Diwan, Phadnis, Chitnis, Pagnis, Potnis and some other officials were appointed by the Peshwa to control and watch over his interests and were not originally the servants of Sindhia, Holkar and the Ponwar, though serving nominally as the officials of these chiefs. Later on, as the central power at Poona waned, these appointments developed into the hereditary offices which still survive, at any rate in name, in most of these States.

A Maratha Ruler thus controls as the head of the State, by right of his acquired position and not as the head of a clan. The

*A good illustration of this attitude is given by Daulat Rao Sindhia, who refused to adopt an heir to Gwalior because he looked on the Deccan as his home and considered his Malwa estates as simply outlying property granted for the support of his troops as merely "Saranjami" lands.

bonds are thus more official in character, resting mainly on prescriptive right and not on sentiment.

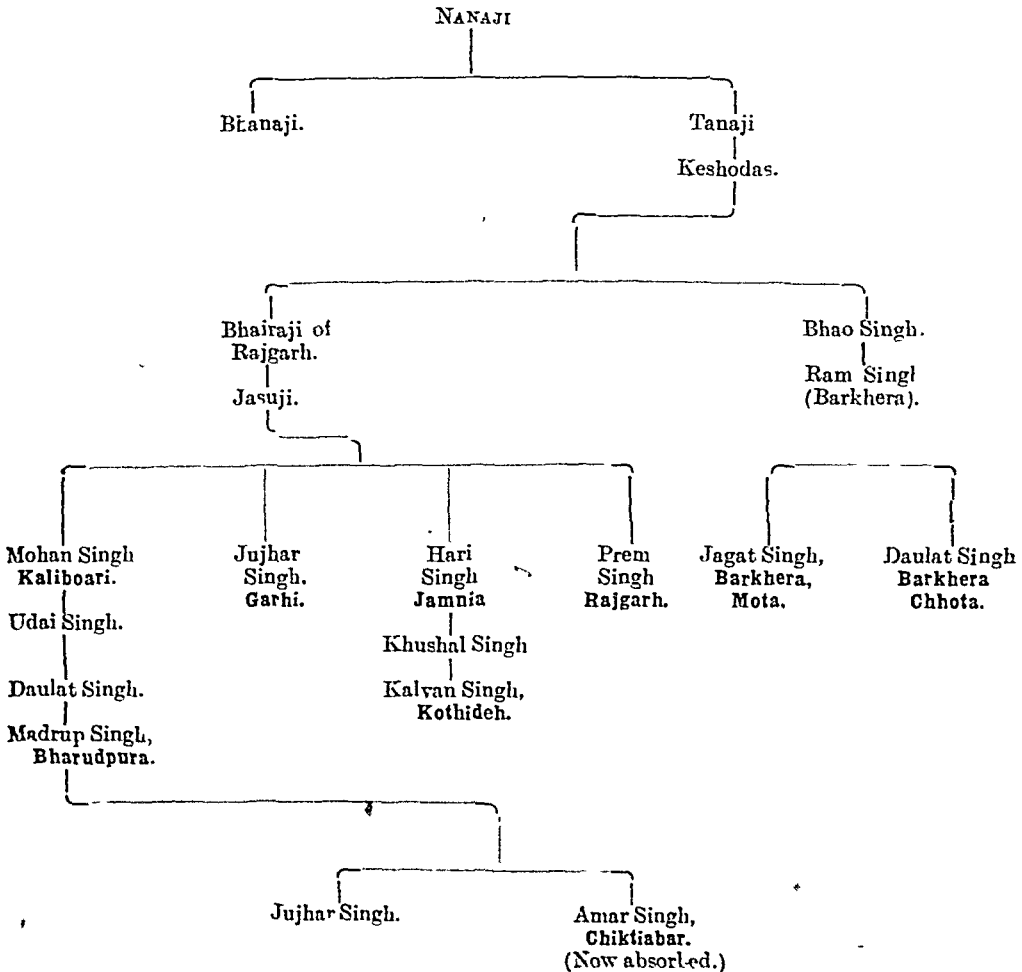
The Musalman States are of the usual type, the Chief ruling theoretically as a conqueror, all estates within the parent State being held solely at the good will of the ruler, though, in practice, rights of long standing are never disturbed.

GROUP I.—JUNGLE TRIBES.

To turn to the groups mentioned. The first group is presented by the Bhilala Bhumias of the Southern States Agency and some Raj-Gond and Korku Thakurs. The Bhumias are principally feudatories of Dhar State, though some also hold from other Darbars. The Raj-Gonds and Bhilalas claim an admixture of Rajput blood which is generally admitted. None of these estates is of any size.

The Bhilala Bhumias, however, form a family group of some importance as shown below :—

THE BHUMIAS.



GROUP II.—RAJPUTS.

The second group contains the Rajputs. Much has been done since the days of Tod to unravel the history and origin of the great clans but the information is scattered through various journals

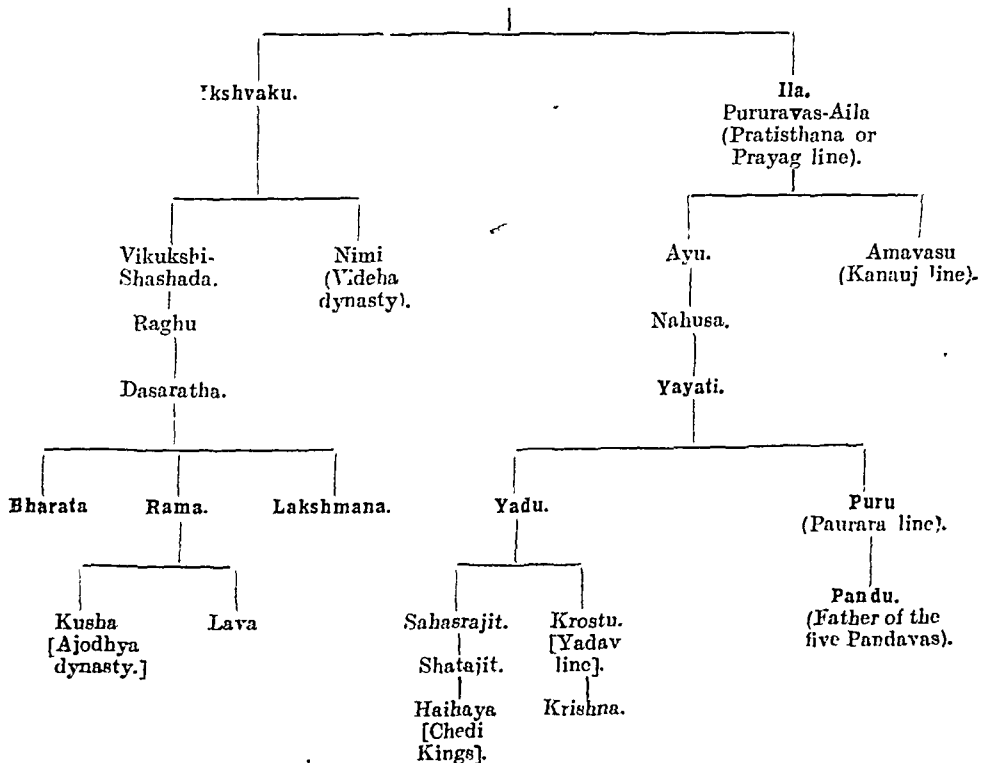
and books, and the bardic tales, somewhat indiscriminately accepted and published by the author of the Rajasthan, are unfortunately still apt to hold the field over much.

It should be remarked that Tod and the other early investigators at once noticed the foreign, non-Aryan, origin of most of the clans, a view which research daily confirms. Roughly, however, the clans may be divided into two groups, those of the west, such as the Agnikulas, Sesodias, etc., in which the foreign blood predominates, and those of the east, such as the Gaharwars and their descendants, the Bundelas, recruited mainly from sections of the Bhars, Gonds and other local tribes which had risen to high rank. Another noticeable point is that, except the modern Bundela clan, none of the Rajput houses occupies its original habitat.

The investigation of the origin of the families has, moreover, brought this fact out clearly that, whatever the exact nature of the old Kshatriya caste may have been, the Rajput community is an occupational group *pur et simple*, formed from the ruling, and therefore warrior, clans which were received into the fold of Hinduism and provided with orthodox ancestry. When these clans first rose to power the sword was a sufficient title to nobility, no questions were asked as to descent.

The mythical ancestry, as given in the Puranas and to this day recited by the bards, divides the clans into three groups, the Suryavanshi or Sun-family, the Chandravanshi or Moon-family, and those of other descent, such as the Agnikulas.

SOLAR GROUP MANU VAIVASVATA LUNAR GROUP.



Only important names are given.

The Solar traditions all centre round Ajodhya and Rama. It is noticeable that the Vedas and Mahabharata make no mention of Ajodhya, while in the Ramayana it is all important. That the kingdom did not last long is shown by the fact that in Buddhist days Ajodhya was of no account, Sravasti and Kapilavastu being the centres of civilisation.

The prevalence of solar worship among the early tribes is well-known, and there is good reason to suppose that Ikshvaku was an historical personage who brought his tribe into prominence. Later communities with Sun-worshipping traditions, when they rose to power and were devising a family tree, naturally linked themselves on to the house of Ikshvaku, the earliest Sun-worshipping clan to attain importance.

The Lunar families show two branches, the Puravas and Yadavas. There is however no historical connection between the branches thus mythically connected through Ila and Yayati. The descendants of Puru inhabited northernmost India, the Punjab, etc., while the Yadavas settled first in the lower Indus valley and finally peopled Gujarat and the west, the Haihaya branch seizing on the Narbada valley, their descendants the Chedis becoming later masters of what is now Bundelkhand. This early history has a fascination of its own and I would refer those interested to Mr. Pargiter's scholarly volume *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition* (1922) for further information.

THE CLANS.

This table shows the connection between the houses of Central India and Rajputana. Clans formerly of the first importance but now only represented by offshoots or petty Chiefs are given in italics :—

Central India clan.	Rajputana clan connected.	Date of settlement in Central India.	Remarks.
BAGHELAS of Rewa ..	<i>Chautukyas</i> (Solankis) of Gujarat. The Vaghela section of the clan succeeded to Gujarat in 1219.	13th Century.	After the fall of the Vaghela dynasty in 1298, they migrated <i>en masse</i> to Baghelkhand.
CHAUHANS mainly of the local Khichi section represented by Raghugarh,* et. Thakurs of other Chauhan sections are also met with.	<i>Chauhans</i> of Sambhar now represented by the Haras of Bundi and Kotah.	13th Century.	On the break up of Prithviraj's Delhi Kingdom the clan was scattered.
JADON (Yadava). Only Thakurs represent this clan, e.g., Karandia* and Datana,* etc.	<i>Yadavas</i> of Gujarat now represented by the Bhattis of Jaisalmer.	Circ. 15th Century.	Connection is not very close. A district in Northern Gwalior is still called Jadomati.
JHALA. The Thakurs of Narwar, etc.,* are Jhalas.	Jhala Rajputs of Jhalawar State.	Circ. 12th Century.
KACHCHHWAHA. The Raja of Paron,* etc.	Kachchhwahas of Jaipur. The Jaipur family is, however, descended from the <i>Kachchhapaghatas</i> , rulers of Gwalior and Narwar.	10th Century.	The Raja of Paron is a descendant of the ruling line.

* Now in Gwalior.

Central India clan.	Rajputana clan connected.	Date of settlement in Central India.	Remarks.
PARIHARS. The Chiefs of Nagod and Alipura.	No important representative.	Circ. 9th Century.	Nagod appears to represent the early Parihars and Alipura a modern influx.
PONWARS (Puar). The Umats of Rajgarh, Narsingarh, etc., and the Thakurs of Mathwar, Ratanmal, etc. The Chhatarpur Ruler is a Bundelkhandi Ponwar.	Paramaras of Abu and Malwa. No important representative.	Circ. 15th Century for Umats.	The early Paramaras have left no settlements. The present representatives are modern settlers. The Bundelkhandi section is now separate. The Maratha Ponwars claim connection.
Rathor. The Rulers of Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana, Jhabua, Alirajpur and Jobat and many Thakurs.	The Rathors of Jodhpur (Marwar).	15th and 17th Centuries.	Most of the Malwa Rajputs are Rathors. The earliest settlement was that of Jhabua. Most of the families are descendants of Dalpat Singh, son of Udaj Singh of Jodhpur.
SESODIAS. The Barwani Ruler and Thakurs of Javasia, Sanauda, etc.	The Udaipur Family ..	14th and 17th Centuries.	The connection of Barwani is not clearly traceable. The others are direct descendants of the Udaipur family.

Agnikula clans.—The Agnikula group consists of four clans, the Chauhans, Parihars, Paramaras and Solankis (Chaulukyias or Chalukyias). These clans are admittedly of foreign origin and are not classed as either solar or lunar, but trace their descent from a mythical ancestor created by the sage Vishvamisra at the sacred fire pit at Mount Abu, whence the name Agnikula. This legend is fully given in Tod. The legend is a good example of the methods adopted by the Brahmans to confer orthodox descent on a family whose history was too modern to admit of a pedigree being traced to the Sun or the Moon. Investigation has lately thrown much light on this group.

About the 6th century the great Gurjara tribe which gave its name to Gujarat, entered Western India. Gradually expanding their dominations the Gurjaras founded a powerful dynasty holding all the country from Gujarat to Kanauj. Epigraphic discoveries show that one Naghbhatta of "Gurjara-Pratihara" race, in the beginning of the 9th century founded this dynasty at Kanauj. It fell in the 10th before the Chandellas in the east and the Kachchhapaghatas (Kachchhwahas) in the region round Gwalior. This destruction of the central Gurjara power caused a split in the clan, the Paramara section seizing Malwa, the Chauhans and Chaulukyias Rajputana and Gujarat, while the Parihars or Pratiharas, apparently the leading section of the clan in early days, practically disappear from the pages of history. Other sections of the Gurjara clan which failed to rise remained part of the agricultural population and, are the Gujars of to-day.

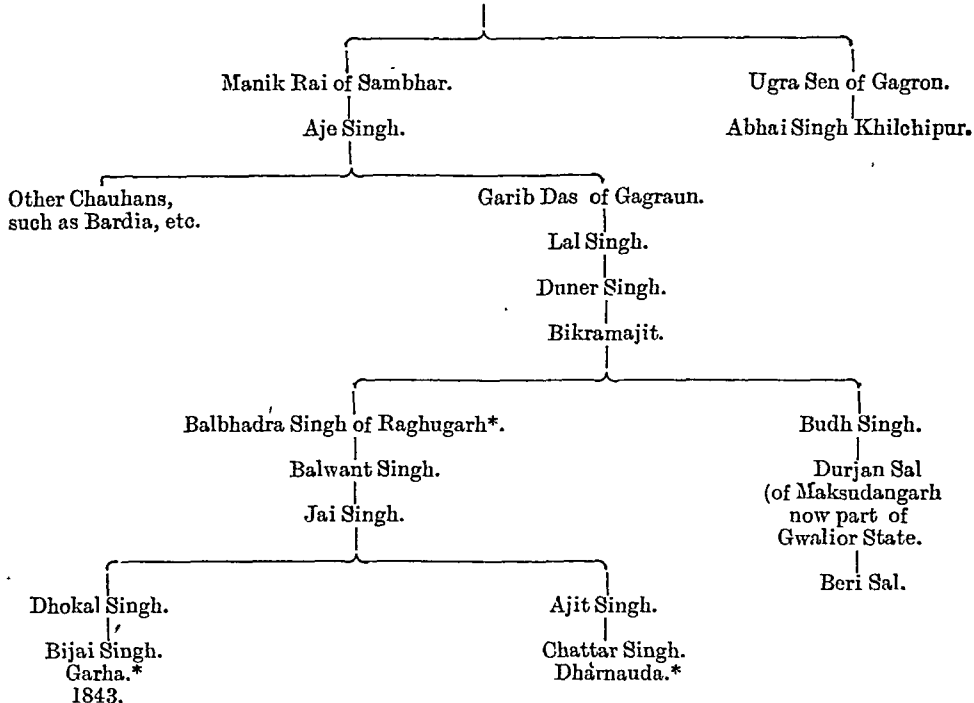
Chandels.—The Chandellas were in mediæval days a very powerful clan. They claim Chandravanshi lineage, but the tale that their ancestress, a daughter of the family priest of the Gaharwars, had

dalliance with the Moon, suggests that some obscure marriage connection had been formed which this legend was invented to conceal. The Chandels are only represented by Thakurs in the east of the Agency.

Chauhan.—This section of the Agnikulas ruled originally at Sambhar (Sakambhari), but later on extended their dominion to Delhi, whence they drove the Tonwaras. In Central India, the Raghugarh* Chief is a Khichi Chauhan. They claim descent from Aje Rao, a son of Manik Rai of Sambhar. They have given the name of Khichiwarra to the section of Malwa in which they settled. Other branches of the Chauhans are met with among the Thakurs.

The family group genealogy of the Khichis is given below :—

KHICHI CHAUHAN GROUP.



Dhander.—A local section in Bundelkhand, of Chauhan stock, only represented by Thakurs in that Agency and in Gwalior, where the Dewan of Sirsi is the most important member of the clan (see Bundela).

Parihars.—As noted above this clan rapidly declined in power and practically disappeared. The Nagod Chief appears to represent the earlier settlers. The Alipura family is of more modern origin.

Paramara (Ponwars, Puar).—This clan is always associated with Malwa, where its kings ruled for nearly four centuries. The Umat Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh are its chief representatives. Ponwar Thakurs are also met with. The Ruler of Chhatarpur is a Bundelkhandi Ponwar (see Bundela). The Maratha Rulers of Dewas and Dhar also claim connection with the clan.

Solanki (Chaulukya, Chalukya).—The Chaulukya clan held Gujarat, a branch distinguished as the Chalukyas ruling in the

* Part of Gwalior.

Deccan. The Vaghela (Baghels) branch of this clan, which succeeded to the rule in Gujarat, on being driven out by the Muhammadans, created a new home in the region called after them Baghelkhand. The Rewa Maharaja is the principal representative.

A few Solanki Thakurs are also met with.

Bundela.—This clan is an offshoot, apparently, of the Gaharwars of Benares, themselves a branch of the early Kanauj dynasty. They became a ruling family in the 16th century and gave their name to the tract in which they live. Up to a few years ago they formed, with the Bundelkhandi Ponwars represented by Chhatarpur, and the Bundelkhandi Dhanderas, a branch of the Chauhans, a local endogamous group, intermarrying only among themselves, but the marriages lately contracted by the families of Orchha, Datia, and Panna show that these limitations no longer hold good.

The family group genealogy of this clan is given below :—

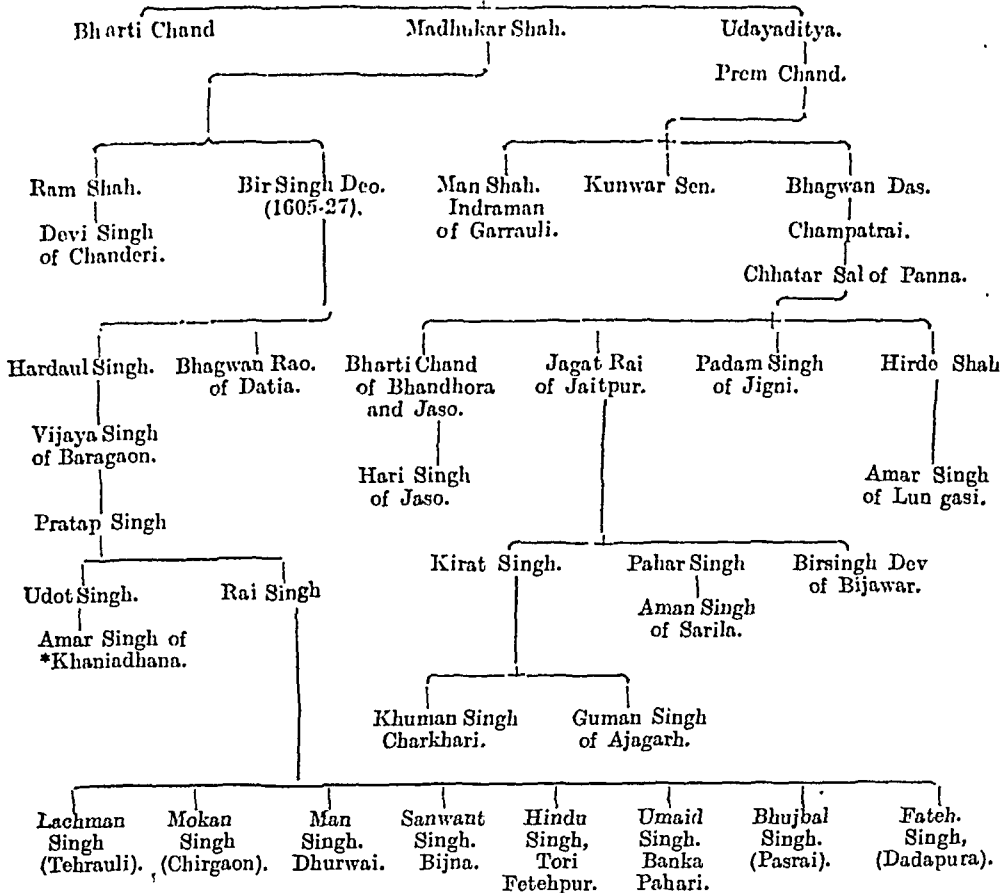
THE BUNDELA GROUP.

Hem Karan of Benares (1048).

Burd Pratap.

(Orchha.)

(1501-13).



(Hasht Bhaiya Jagirs).

N.B.—Only names of importance are given.

* Now in Gwalior Residency.

Dikhit.—Are of Survya-vanshi lineage. Once they were a powerful clan. They came from Gujarat to Ujjain. Apparently an admixture of Kayastha blood has taken place and they have now lost their status.

Gaur.—They came originally from Bengal (Gaur) or from Gonda in the United Provinces. At one time they ruled at Ajmer, a section holding the land round Mandsaur, and another round Sheopur in Gwalior. The Raja of Sheopur-Baroda in Gwalior is a Gaur Rajput.

Gujar.—Mention of the rise of this clan has already been made under the Agnikulas. Some lists include the Bargujars, apparently a section of the tribe which rose to eminence in later times,* among the thirty-six Royal houses, but they are often omitted. They are Suryavanshis and claim descent from Lava. The Bargujars rose to some importance round Alwar whence they were driven by the Kachchwahas. In Central India the Samthar Ruler and the Sikarwaris in northern Gwalior claim Bargujar descent.

Jadons (Yadavas).—The Jadons are Yadavas as their name implies. Once a family of great importance, Krishna being a Yadava, the clan is now no longer powerful. In the Agency only some Thakurs represent it, but the country round Sabalgarh in Gwalior is called Jadomati after the clan. The Haihaya branch of the Yadavas is still represented by a few Karchuli (Kalachuri) Thakurs in Baghelkhand.

Jhala.—This clan is neither solar nor lunar. A few Thakurs represent it.

Kachchhwahas (Kachchhapaghatas).—The Kachchhwahas, originally called Kachchhapaghatas, were a Central India family. They long ruled at Gwalior and Narwar, the last remnants of the family being driven out of their possessions as late as 1818. The petty Raja of Paron still represents the main line, now ruling at Jaipur. The clan is of solar lineage being, like the Bargujars, descended from Lava. Tod, with a naive disregard of all rules of orthography, and even of tradition, traces descent from Kush, taking the name as if it were "Cushwaha" descendants of Cush.

Raghuvanshi.—This clan is of solar descent from Raghu and Rama. They held Mewar before the Sesodias. When driven out they migrated to the present United Provinces. The Raja of Baraundha is a Raghuvanshi.

Rathor.—The mythical descent of this clan is, according to Tod, not well determined. They themselves have always laid claim to descent from Jayachandra, the ruler of Kanauj, and on the strength of this a Rathor dynasty was at one time supposed to have held this kingdom. Epigraphic discoveries have, however, shown this to be a myth. There never was at any time a Rathor dynasty of Kanauj ruling under this name. The records of the Kanauj rulers, which are very numerous, state that they are of Gahadavala, that is Gaharwar lineages. On being driven from Kanauj a section of the family retired to Marwar, where, after rising to power, it

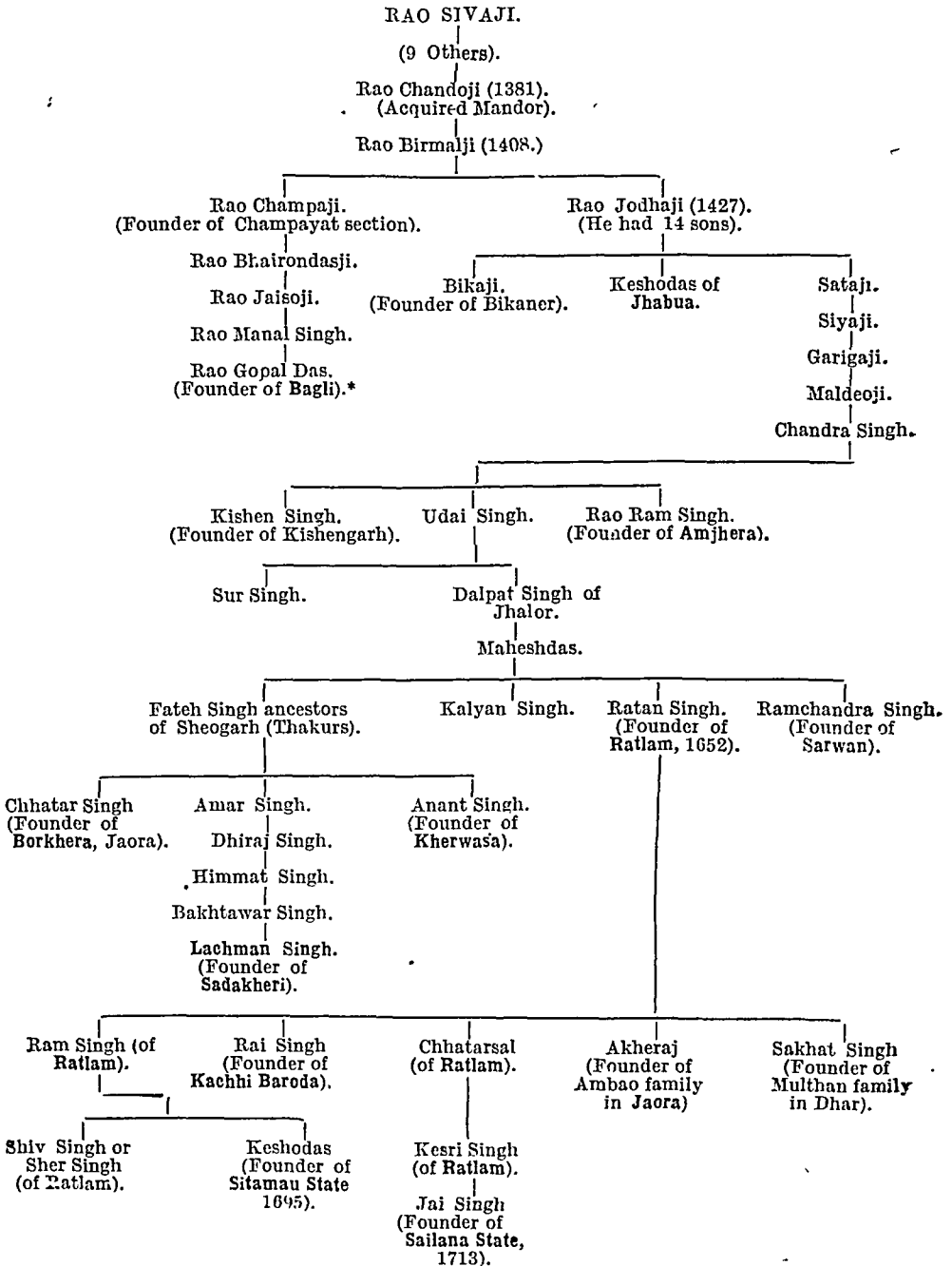
*Ibbetson, Punjab Ethnography, 481.

reappeared as the present Rathor house, renowned among the Rajput clans for its valour in the field. The earliest Rathor settler in Central India was the founder of the Jhabua family descended from Keshodas, a son of Rao Jodha.

The Ratlam branch, descended from Dalpat Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh settled in the tract in the 17th century.

The family group genealogy below shows the connection of the Central Indian Rathor States with each other and with Jodhpur :—

THE RATHOR GROUP.



N. B.—The Rulers of Alirajpur and Jobat claim Rathor descent but are unable to trace it back.

*Part of Gwalior State.

Sengar.—Claim descent from the Sringa Rishi, implying mixed Brahman and Rajput descent. Tradition states that they came from Kanauij and migrated to Dhar, whence they were driven into Southern Rewa. Sengar Thakurs are common round Bandhogarh and Sohagpur in Rewa.

Sesodias.—One of the solar clans. The Sesodias have always been held in the highest estimation by the Rajput community. The early name of the clan was Guhilot or Gehlot, a corruption of the Sanskrit word Guhilaputra, or son of Guhila. Epigraphic researches have now thrown light on the origin of this group. It proves its descent from one Guhadatta (i.e., Guhilot) of Nagar Brahman extraction. The family, originally Brahman, merged into the early intermediate class of Brahman-Kshatriya, ultimately becoming pure Rajput. The foreign extraction of the clan is also clearly shown. After settling in Marwar, whence it was ousted by the Rathors, it finally took up its abode in Mewar.* Their stubborn resistance to the Moghals gave them great prestige.

The families of Umri and Bhadaura in Gwalior State are lineal descendants of Sagarji, son of Raja Udai Singh. The Barwani Rana also claims to be a Sesodiya, but his relationship is not traceable. The Chandrawat Thakurs of Rampura in Indore are descended from this house.

Tonwara (*Tuar*, *Tonar*).—They are Yadavas by descent. Once a powerful tribe and the rulers of Delhi and Gwalior, they are now chiefly represented by landholders in Tonwarghar, a district along the Chambal, north of Gwalior. The Thakur of Kathiwara is also a Yadon.

III.—MUSALMAN GROUP.

The Muhammadan families, as already remarked, are of late date. Bhopal with Pathari, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh and Baoni all arose in the 18th century when the decay of the central power left the outlying parts of the Moghal Empire to the mercy of every energetic adventurer.

Jaora and the Pindara families are of the 19th century, their founders being leaders of horse in the wild days of the "Gardi ki-wakt".

IV.—MARATHA GROUP.

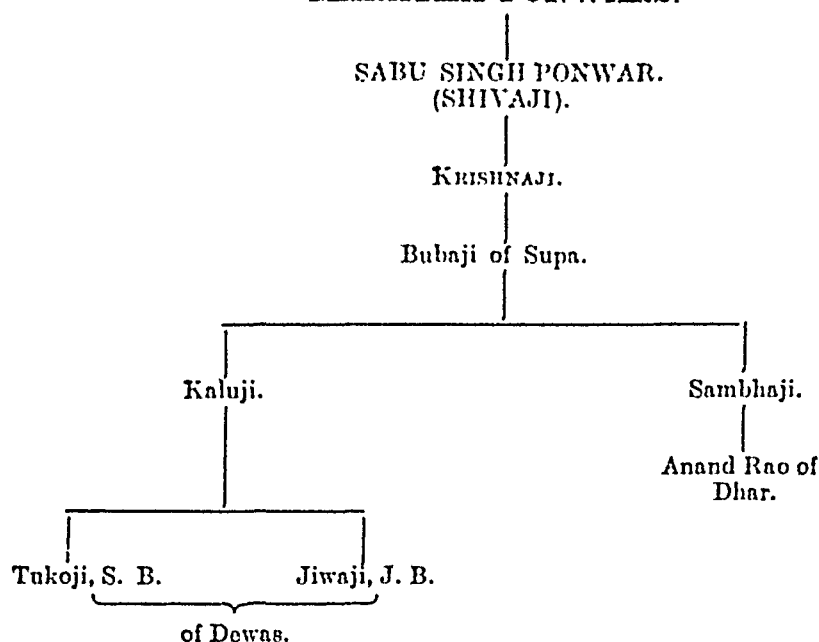
The Maratha States are those of Holkar and the Ponwars of Dhar and Dewas. This designation, applied in ordinary parlance to all these families, is in the case of Holkar a *misnomer*, as the term "Maratha" should, strictly speaking, be applied only to families belonging to the "Maratha class" of the people of Maharashtra. Holkar, being of the Dhangar or shepherd caste, is not, strictly speaking, a "Maratha". All these States were founded in the 18th century by the Peshwa's Generals who became independent on the decline of the central power at Poona. The origin of

*See Bhandarkar, J.B.A., 1903, V. 176. Ind. Ant. XXXIX, 183.

the Marathas is obscure, but all the well-known families claim Rajput descent, the Ponwars considering themselves lineal descendants of the Parmaras of Malwa.

A family group genealogy of the Maratha Ponwars is given below :—

MARATHA PONWARS.



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Journals.—*Indian Antiquary*, iii, 108 xiv, 98, J. B. A., 1, 1 ; lxiv, (1) 249, J. B. R. A. S. xx, 356, xxi, 413, J. R. A. S.—1903, 545 ; 1904, 439 ; 1905, 1 ; 1909, 247.

C. E. LUARD,

Political Agent, Bhopal.

TABLE OF CASTES.

(Salute Rulers are given in Capitals.)

HINDU STATES.		Ponwar.
Ahrl.	Bundelkhandi—contd.	Bakhtgarh.
	BUNDELAS—contd.	Mathwar.
Naigawan Rebat.	ORCHHA.	Ratanmal.
	PANNA.	Raghuvansi.
Baghel.	Srila.	BARAUNDHA.
Kothi.	Tori Fatehpur.	
REWA.		
Sohawal.	BUNDELA PONWAR.	Rathor.
	Beri.	ALIRAJPUR.
Banla.	CHHATARPUR.	Borkhera (Jaora).
	Chauhan.	Borkhera (Dewas).
Sidri.	KNICHS.	Dotria (Bhaisola).
Eargujar.	KHILCHIPUR.	JHABUA.
SAMTHAR.	OTHER SECTIONS.	Jobat.
	Lalgarh.	Kachchi-Baroda.
Bhll.	Chavada.	Kerwasa.
		Multhan.
Bhllala.	Pathari (Malwa).	RATLAM.
Barkhera (M. and C.).	Doria.	Sadakheri (Sheogarh).
Bharudpura.		SAILANA.
Garhi (Bhaisakho).	Chapaner.	Sanauda.
Jannia.	Gudarkhera.	Sarwan.
Kali Baori.	Mandawal.	Sirsi (Malwa).
Kotida (Kothideh).	Piploda.	SITAMAU.
Nimkhera.	Tal.	
Rajgarh.	Uni.	
	Jadon.	Sesodia.
Brahman.	Kathiwar.	BARWANI.
Bhaisaunda.		Harsor.
Gaurihar.	Jhala.	
Pakra.	Kachhwaha.	Solanki.
Paldeo.	(MAIHAR ?).	Khojankhera.
Panth Piploda.	Kayastha.	Shujaota.
Taraon.	Kamta Rajnala.	Uparwara.
	Korku.	Uplai.
Bundelkhandi.	Hirapur.	Sondhla.
	Maratha.	Bhojakheri.
BUNDELAS.	DEWAS, S. B. and J. B.	Umat.
AJAIGARH.	DIAR.	NARSINGARH.
Baula Pahari.	INDORE.	RAJGARH.
Bihat.		
BILAWAR.	Parthar.	MUSALMAN STATES.
Bijna.		BAONI.
CHAKHARI.		BHOPAL.
DATIA.		Bilaul.
Dhurwai.		JAORA.
Garrauh.		Kurwai.
Jae.	Alipura.	Mohammadsarh.
Jizni.	NAGOD.	Pathari.
Luzasi.		

S. B. — Family trees are given of important groups

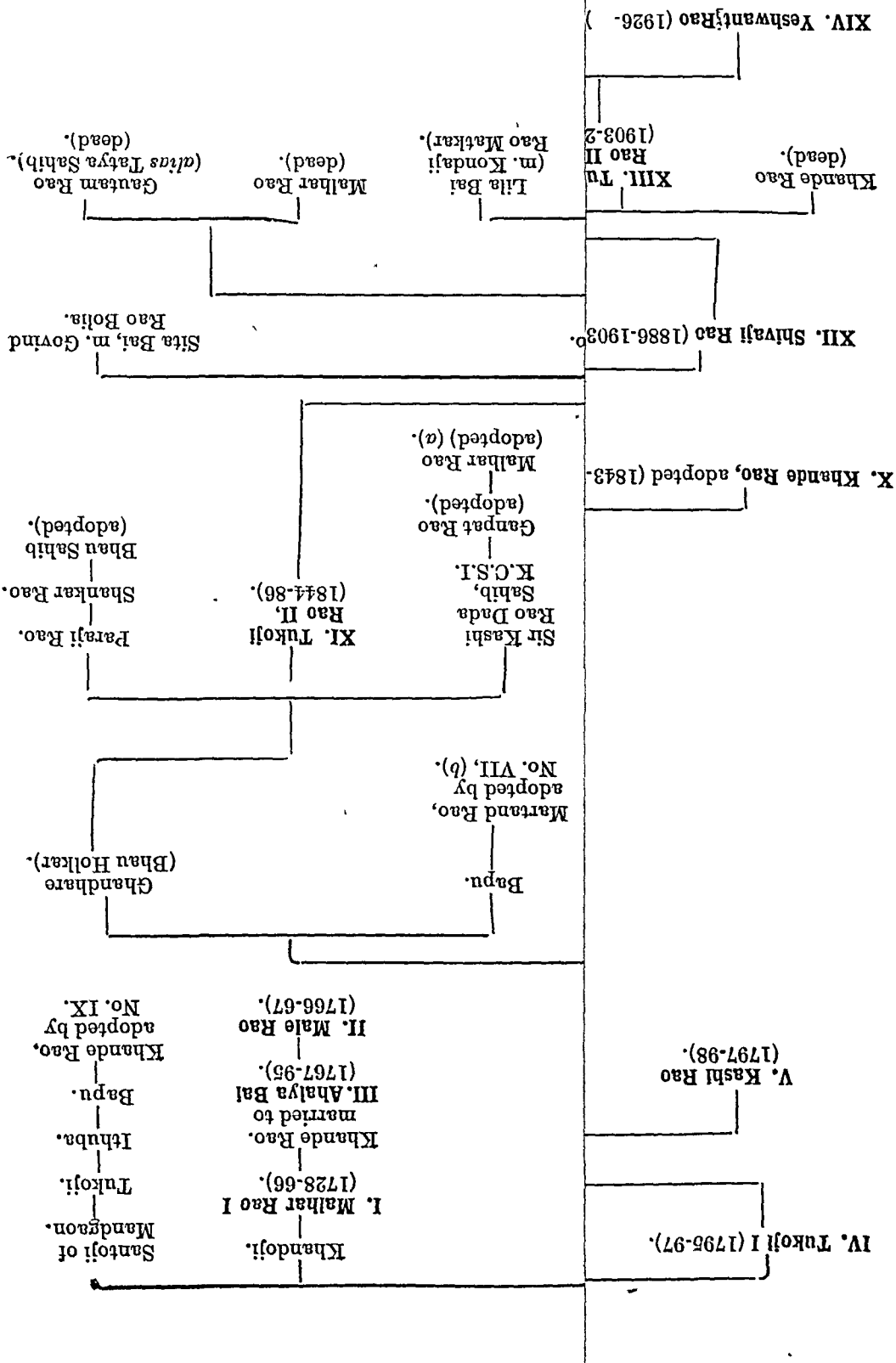
THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

States.—Indore and Rewa.

In addition to the supervision and control of the Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Malwa Political Agencies, the duties of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India include the conduct of direct relations with the Indore and Rewa States. Routine matters connected with these States are to some extent dealt with by other Political officers whose headquarters are more favourably situated for the purpose than Indore.

It was in 1818, after the treaty of Mandsaur, that a Political officer was first attached to the court of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. In 1854 this appointment merged in that of the newly created Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Subsequently, in 1899, a separate Resident was appointed to conduct political relations with the Maharaja Holkar under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General, but this arrangement continued only up to 1916 when there was a reversion to the system now in force.

A Political officer was attached to the Rewa Darbar in 1857 ; in 1862 the Political Agent in Bundelkhand was made responsible also for Baghelkhand, but in 1871 a separate Agency was again established at Satna in Rewa territory. This Agency was abolished as a measure of retrenchment with effect from the 1st December 1931, and the Rewa State came into direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in June 1933.



INDORE STATE.

Area 9,902 square miles.

Population 1,325,089.

Revenue Rs. 1,24,21,000.

Salute 19 guns (local salute 21 guns).

The Holkars of Indore are of the Dhangar caste. Their ancestors are said to have migrated southwards from the neighbourhood of Muttra

Brief History. and to have settled near Poona at the village of Hal or Hol, whence the family name is derived. The founder of the Ruling House was Malhar Rao, who was born in 1694 and became one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Maratha invasion of Northern India. He was honoured by the Peshwa with the title of Subhedar of Malwa and before his death in 1766 had consolidated his power over a vast territory yielding an annual revenue of 74 lakhs of rupees. The town of Indore was acquired by him in 1733, but Maheshwar appears to have been his principal headquarters. On the death of his grandson in 1767 the famous Ahilya Bai, mother of that Ruler, assumed charge of the administration. Her rule, which lasted up to 1795, is still looked upon as a golden age. Her charities extended all over India and the results of her toleration, justice and careful supervision of all departments of the State were shown in the greatly increased prosperity of her dominions and the comparative peace which lasted so long as she lived. This prosperity continued during the short rule of Tukoji Rao I, an uncle of Malhar Rao, who had loyally co-operated with Ahilya Bai and had commanded her armies. On his death in 1797 there followed a period of war and confusion. Yeshwant Rao, an illegitimate son of Tukoji Rao, eventually fought his way to the *gadi*, but in 1804 hostilities broke out between him and the British Government. He gained a signal success over the force under Colonel Monson but was subsequently defeated by Lord Lake and forced to sign the treaty of Rajpurghat, by which he surrendered a large portion of his territories.

He died in 1811 leaving a son, Malhar Rao, during whose minority the State was torn by violent dissensions. Tulsi Bai, the favourite concubine of the late Ruler, secured herself in the Regency but, after a period of anarchy and intrigue, was murdered by her troops in 1817. The attitude of the army then precipitated hostilities with the British. The Holkar forces were defeated at the battle of Mahidpur. Peace was concluded in January 1818 by the Treaty of Mandsaur, which still regulates the relations of the Holkar State with the Paramount Power. By this treaty Holkar lost all his possessions within, and to the south of, the Satpura hills, as well as his supremacy over many of the Princes of Rajputana. His former lieutenants, Amir Khan and Ghafoor Khan, received British guarantees which led to the creation of the separate States of Tonk and Jaora. For the protection of the remainder of his territories of which Indore now became the capital, the British Government bound itself to maintain a field force, which is now represented by the garrison at the Cantonment of Mhow, 12 miles from Indore.

The administration remained for some years in the hands of the Minister, Tantia Jog, who did much to develop the State's sources. On his death there ensued a further period of dissension, intensified by the premature death of Maharaja Malhar Rao in 1833. Conditions did not become settled until the accession of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II in 1844. The period of his rule, up to his death in 1866, was one of progress and consolidation, though it was rudely interrupted in 1857 when a portion of his troops identified themselves with the mutineers and compelled the British Resident to take temporary refuge in Bhopal territory. Between 1861—1868 various changes of territory were negotiated with the British Government, Holkar surrendering certain possessions in the Deccan and the United Provinces in exchange for lands in Nimar and Satwas-mawar, thus making the Holkar State more compact and conducting easily to the convenience of its administration.

Maharaja Shivaji Rao was born on 12th November 1859 and succeeded his father in 1886. The Maharaja visited England and attended the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, when he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. The State was visited by a severe famine in 1899 when about 18 lakhs were spent on famine relief operations. His Highness abdicated in favour of his son Maharaja Tukoji Rao III on 31st January 1903. He died on the 13th October 1908.

Maharaja Tukoji Rao III was born on 26th November 1890, and was invested with ruling powers in 1911. His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King in London and also the Coronation Darbar held in December 1911 at Delhi.

His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the British Empire in 1918 and was given a personal salute of 21 guns in 1921. He abdicated in favour of his son Maharaja Yeshwant Rao on the 26th February 1926.

During the minority of the present Maharaja the administration was conducted by the Prime Minister and Cabinet under the supervision and advice of the Agent to the Governor General.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Rai Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur is the only son of the late Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar,

The Ruler. He was born on the 6th September 1908. He resided in England for education from 1920 to 1923, being for some time at Marlborough House. In February 1924, he married a daughter of the Senior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). His Highness went to Oxford for further education in 1926, where he passed his Responsions the first year and his Moderations in 1927. His Highness takes a keen interest in all games and sports. His Highness returned to India in November 1929 and received administrative training under Mr. U. Wills, C.I.E., a retired Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for about 6 months. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930. His Highness went to Europe in November 1930 whence he returned on the 2nd January 1932. While in England he was appointed a member of the Indian Round Table

Conference. In October 1933 a daughter was born to Her Highness the Maharani ; her name is Usha Devi.

The following relatives of His Highness are living :—

His Highness' mother, Her Highness Maharani Chandravati Bai Holkar ; his sister, Maharajkumari Manorama Raje, born in 1909 ; his step-mother, Her Highness Maharani Indira Bai Holkar ; his three dowager grand-mothers (1) Her Highness Masaheba Girjabai Holkar, (2) Her Highness Masaheba Chandrabhagabai Holkar, and (3) Her Highness Masaheba Sitabai Holkar ; and his five aunts (1) Shrimati Sita Bai, married to the late Sardar Narayan Rao Bhagwat ; she has a son, Captain Martand Rao Bhagwat, B.A. (Oxon.) ; (2) Shrimati Savitri Bai, married to the late Sardar Santaji Rao Bansude ; (3) Shrimati Bhima Bai, married to Sardar Shankar Rao Changan, Bar-at-Law, who is State Treasurer and a Huzur Privy Councillor ; (4) Shrimati Lila Bai, married to the late Sardar Kondaji Rao Matkar ; she has a son named Fatesingh Rao, born in 1904 ; (5) Shrimati Thaku Bai, married to Sardar Ramchandra Rao Zanane, B.A., officiating Home Minister and Huzur Privy Councillor. All these ladies enjoy either jagirs or allowances.

His Highness has also a distant cousin, Sardar Malhar Rao Holkar, adopted son of Ganpat Rao Holkar and grandson of Sir Kashi Rao Dada Sahib, K.C.S.I., elder brother of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. He holds six villages with an annual revenue of about Rs. 22,600. He was educated in England and has a son, born in March 1922.

Maharaj Yadav Rao Bhaiya Sahib, a great-uncle of His Highness the Maharaja, holds in jagir the village of Kampel, yielding about Rs. 14,000 a year, and also receives a cash allowance. After having worked in various capacities he retired on pension from the post of Superintendent, Jagir Estates. His eldest son Shripat Rao, born in 1904, received his education in England and is now employed in the State Public Works Department.

The following is a list of the principal jagirdars and old Jagirdars, etc. families in the State, arranged in alphabetical order :—

Two families hold jagirs in **Barwaha**. Both of them belong to the Tonwar Rajput clan. **Rana Dongar Singh**, the present holder of one jagir, was born in 1900. He holds ten villages with an income of about Rs. 22,500 a year for which he pays quit rent to His Highness' Government on account of *tanka*, etc. Besides the jagir villages, the Rana holds inam lands yielding an income of about Rs. 9,000.

The other family is represented by **Bhawani Singh**, who holds 2 villages with an income of Rs. 2,544 a year, for which he pays quit rent.

Bakshi Raghunath Singh is Jagirdar of **Pawarda Hapa**, an estate worth Rs. 3,300 a year. His father was Fateh Singh who held various important offices, the last being that of *Huzur Khajanchi*. He is a grandson of Bakshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I., a resident of Jodhpur, who was companion to Maharaja Tukoji Rao II and became *Sarnobat* of the State Forces. He did excellent work during the Mutiny of 1857-58 and was Minister from 1879 to 1884.

Another grandson of Bakshi Khuman Singh is **Diler Jung Bahadur General Bhawani Singh Sardar Bahadur**, who was Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces and Army Member of the Cabinet; he retired on the 1st October 1931. He is a Member of the Huzur Privy Council. He went on active service in the Great War and received the O.B.I. 2nd Class in 1917 and 1st Class in 1929.

Ramchandra Ballal Bhuskute received from the Peshwa the *Watans* of the Sarmandloi of Sarkar **Bhuskute**. **Bijagarh**. The present representative of the family is **Sardar Ramchandra Rao Bhuskute**. He holds 8 villages yielding an income of about Rs. 8,000. He also holds an estate in British India.

Thakur Dule Singh of **Bilauda** is a Khichi Chauhan. He succeeded on the 11th May 1917. The estate comprises one village held on quit rent. The income from all sources amounts to Rs. 7,300 per annum.

Viqar-ul-Umra Shrimant Sardar Narayan Rao Bolia was born in 1889. He was a companion to Maharaja **Bolia**. **Tukoji Rao Holkar III** at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and in 1905, married Sundra Bai (who died in 1906) sister of that Ruler. Sardar Narayan Rao Bolia died on the 30th March 1932. He has left no male heir. The estate is under the Court of Wards.

This *Dhangar* family is descended from Vithoji Bolia, an officer of the Peshwa Baji Rao. Govind Rao of the Bolia house received lands in Malwa. His grandson, also called Govind Rao, married Bhimabai, daughter of Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar. She held in jagir the *pergana* of Kunch. Bhima Bai was succeeded by her grandson, Govind Rao, her son Chimnaji Rao Appa Sahib having predeceased her. Chimnaji is remembered by the bridge which he

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constructed over the river in the city of Indore. Govind Rao married Sita Bai, daughter of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II. He built a dam over the Khan river in the Residency area. On his death in 1895 his widow adopted the late head of the family.

The **Chandrawat** family, the head of which carries the title of "Dewan", held a large estate in the district of Rampura-Bhanpura, paying 7 per cent. of the revenue to His Highness' Government in addition to *sardeshmukhi* land and *bhet*. The last holder, Dewan Khuman Singh, died in December 1927, and no succession has yet taken place.

The family is an offshoot of the Ruling Family of Udaipur and its jagir of 21 villages was granted through *sanads* issued by Malhar Rao I and Tukoji Rao I. To this one village was added by Maharaja Malhar Rao II in 1821, and two more villages were granted by Maharaja Tukoji Rao II.

Raja Ganpat Singh, of **Dahi**, is a Solanki Rajput. He holds 38 villages with an income of Rs. 22,400 a year. He pays *tanka* and *sardeshmukhi* at 7 per cent. to His Highness' Government. His eldest son, **Umed Singh**, was born in 1896.

There is another branch of this house, the head of which is **Raja Gopal Singh of Dharamrai**. He holds 13 villages with an income of Rs. 7,800 a year and pays to the State *tanka* and *sardeshmukhi* at 7 per cent. on the revenue.

The **Dube** family belongs to the Kanaujia Brahman caste. Bhawani Singh Dube was *Sarnobat* (Commander-in-Chief) and also acted as Minister. He was succeeded in the latter post by Sir T. Madhav Rao in 1872. He received the village of Mothala in Depalpur *pergana* in jagir and lands in Sanwer and Indore *perganas* as *inam*, yielding Rs. 4,500 a year. His son, the late *General* Durga Prasad Dube, rose to the rank of Commander-in-Chief and died in 1921, leaving a son, **Surendra Nath Dube, M.A.**, who is working as an Amin. Surendra Nath has a son, by name **Sarashchandra**, who was born on the 6th March 1922.

Rao Jaswant Singh, of **Hirapur**, is a Korku by caste. He holds the village of Hirapur on *istimrari* tenure from the Holkar State. This holding is secured to his family by British guarantee. He has a similar guarantee, negotiated in 1819, for cash payments from Holkar, Scindia, Bhopal and Dhar. The present Thakur, who succeeded in December 1900, was given charge of his estate in August 1914. His income is Rs. 10,000 a year.

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur Sardar Captain V. B. Jadhav, *Wafadar-i-Dowlat*, is a son of Balkrishna Jadhav, who was for some time guardian to His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III. He was an A.-D.-C. to His Highness who, in 1920, conferred upon him, in recognition of

his and his father's faithful services, the villages of Dhulet and Arnia in the *pergana* of Indore with a revenue of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The title of Sardar was conferred on him by His Highness in September 1930. He is at present A.-D.-C.-in-Chief to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. His elder brother *Muntazim Bahadur Captain R. B. Jadhav, Wafadar-i-Dowlat*, is also working as a member of the Jawahirkhana Committee.

Thakur Pratap Singh, of Kaytha, a Sesodia Rajput, holds one village in jagir with an income of Rs. 2,079 a year, as well as *inam* lands worth about Rs. 4,148 a year. He receives Rs. 1,765 on account of *dami*, but pays *sardeshmukhi* and *peshkash*. He has other sources of income from the Dewas State.

Thakur Lakshman Singh, of Karaudia, a Bhimawat Chauhan Rajput born in 1900, succeeded to the estate in 1907. Besides the village of Karaudia held on rent from Holkar State, he has also other sources of income from other States. The revenue is Rs. 8,000 a year.

Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Narayan Rao Govind Rao Khasgiwale, E.A., LL.B., holds the jagir of Sana-wadya with an income of Rs. 3,500 per annum and cash allowances. His ancestor, Raghnath Rao Gannu, accompanied Malhar Rao I as a *Bargir*; and his son Govindpant became *Dewan Khasgi*. The post has since been held by the family. He is a Huzur Privy Councillor.

Wazir-ul-Dowlah Sardar Rao Bahadur Madhav Rao Kibe, son of Vinayak Rao Kibe, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Muir Central College, Allahabad, where he took his M.A. degree. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur in 1912. After, serving as Honorary Attaché to the Governor General's Agent in Central India and as a magistrate, he was for some time Minister of Dewas, Junior Branch. He became Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in February 1915. In 1916 he was appointed Customs Minister and, in 1925, General Minister. In 1926 he became Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, and subsequently Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He retired from service in April 1933. He is a Huzur Privy Councillor. His eldest son, **Sharat Kumar**, was born in 1904.

The Kibe family was founded by Vithal Mahadev Kibe, better known as Tantia Jog. He was born in 1778 in Khandesh and was a Karhada Brahman. He was the State's representative in concluding the treaty of Mandsaur in 1818. Lord Hastings wrote of him :

“ The good sense and experience of Tantia Jog, into whose hands the entire administration fell, have seconded my views ; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Court of Holkar since the signature of the treaty.”

The Maharaja granted him a jagir of Rao and Banadia villages worth Rs. 20,000 a year. He was also granted by the Kotah State two villages yielding about Rs. 6,000. He died in 1826 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Ganpat Rao, *alias* Daji Sahib. The latter died in 1865 and left three sons, of whom the eldest was Rao Sahib Vinayak Rao Kibe, who died in 1885. Ganpat Rao's other son was Mukund Rao whose branch is now represented by his adopted son, Ramchandra Rao Kibe, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Secretary (on leave).

Sardar Rao Shivchand Kothari is the adopted son of the late **The Kothari Family.** Sanwatram Kothari, heir to the late Shivchand Kothari. He holds two villages in jagir and one in *istimrar*. His income from these villages is about Rs. 10,000. *Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Rai Bahadur Hira-chand Kothari*, who rose to be Minister, and is now a pensioner, belongs to the younger branch of this family.

Diwan Dule Singh of Lalgarh, a Chauhan Rajput, succeeded **The Guaranteed Estate** to the Lalgarh estate on the death of his father in August 1932. He was born in 1912 and was educated at the Daly College. The estate, which consists of three villages in the Indore State and two in Gwalior, besides *tankas* from both these Darbars and from Dewas, was guaranteed under *sanads* granted at the time of the British settlement of Malwa. The total revenues are about Rs. 20,000.

Three Bhils, **Man Singh, Ganpat and Chhitar**, received jointly an allowance of Rs. 508 per annum. Chhitar is now dead but has left sons.

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Muley, a Karhada Brahman, succeeded to the family jagir in 1912. He is a graduate of Allahabad University and worked as Director of Land Records and a Member of the Revenue Board. When Dewan of the Jhabua State he received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1919. He then served in Rewa as Revenue Member of the Council of Regency, and received the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for his good work in a famine in that State. He acquired experience of settlement work in the Holkar State. He has six sons of whom the eldest, **Dinkar**, was born in 1909.

The founder of the family was Sadashiv Ramchandra Muley, who migrated from the Konkan in 1820 and entered the State service. His nephew Vasudeo Mahadaji Muley, rose to be the 2nd Judge of the Sadar Court and retired in 1885. In consideration of his services in the Mutiny of 1857-58 he was granted hereditary *inam* land near the Mhow Cantonment. His son, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Muley, was for a long time Private Secretary to His Highness the late Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., and also Residency Wakil. Later he became Superintendent of Dewas State, Junior Branch, and of Dhar. He returned to Indore in 1902 and was made Finance Member of Council. He was subsequently Con-

sultative Member of Council and died in 1912. In consideration of his services to the State, he was given, in *inam jagir*, the village of Piodai (Indore *pergana*) by Maharaja Shivaji Rao, and was also rewarded with a purse of Rs. 40,000 by His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III. The village of Piodai yields him an income of Rs. 4,550 a year. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1895 and the Kaisar-i-Hind silver medal in 1902 and became a C.I.E. in 1911.

Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur Lala Shreeman Singh, M.A. (Oxon.), is the eldest son of the late Colonel Keshodas, B.A., who was for some time Adjutant General of the Holkar State Forces and was a younger brother of Rai Bahadur Nanakchand. Born in 1886, Shreeman Singh entered the State service in 1909, and after serving in various Departments was posted as Subha and District Magistrate of the Rampura-Bhanpura District in 1915. In 1919 he was appointed Revenue Assistant, and subsequently Home Minister. He also held the post of Foreign Minister and Huzur Secretary and acted as Prime Minister during the absence of *Wazir-ud-Dowlah* Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna from Indore in 1931. The title of *Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur* was conferred on him by His Highness in September 1930. He retired in 1933.

From the village of Naulana and other sources the Thakur
 Naulana. derives an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum.
 The *tankas* which he receives from Holkar
 and Scindia are guaranteed by the British Government. The
 succession is under consideration.

The family holds a jagir of 5 villages in the Deccan yielding
 about Rs. 15,000 a year. The last holder was
 The Palshikar Family. **Diwan Krishna Rao Ram Rao Palshikar.**
 He has left a son who was born in 1927. The estate is under the
 management of the Court of Wards.

The Palshikar family is descended from Ramji Yadav, who entered the service of Malhar Rao Holkar I. The family holds the hereditary Diwanship of the State and enjoys Ajanda village in jagir worth Rs. 2,400 a year, and a cash allowance of Rs. 6,600 a year.

The last holder, **Sadashiv Rao Phadnis**, was born in 1887 and
 Phadnis. educated at the Shivaji Rao High School
 and the Daly College, Indore. He received
 training in accounts in the Central Provinces and served in the
 State Finance Department. He died at Indore on the 18th November 1927, leaving a son named **Ram Chandra Rao**, born in 1910. He holds the two villages of Khajrani and Rajdora, near Indore, in jagir and also receives a cash allowance. His estate is under the Court of Wards.

The ancestors of the present Phadnis (hereditary State Accountant) accompanied Malhar Rao Holkar I to Malwa. They are Deshastha Deccani Brahmans.

Raja Ram Singh, of Rajor, is the son of the late **Raja Umrao Singh**. This family holds *watan* **Rajor**. for Zemindari granted in recognition of their services in improving the **Rajor pargana**. The head of the family has enjoyed the title of "Raja" from the time of the Moghal Emperors. The estate consists of four villages with an income of Rs. 13,980.

Gopal Rao Reshimwale is the youngest son of **Govind Rao**. **The Reshimwale Family**. **Martand Reshimwale**, youngest brother of **Ramchandra Bhausahb Reshimwale**. He was adopted with His Highness' approval, by the widow of **Ramchandra Bhau**. A son and heir was born to **Gopal Rao Reshimwale** in July 1931 ; his name is **Ramchandra**.

Ramchandra Martand alias Ramchandra Bhau Reshimwale, a **Deshastha Brahman**, was a companion to His Highness **Maharaja Tukoji Rao II**. On account of his services to the State in the Mutiny of 1857-58 when he was the Minister, he was given as a jagir the villages of **Pawarda Dai** and **Machukhed**, worth Rs. 5,000 a year, and he also received from the **Dhar State** a jagir worth Rs. 6,000 a year for similar services.

Thakur Ranjit Singh is a **Khichi Chauhan Rajput**. He holds on ordinary *ryotwari* tenure some land and also receives *tankas*. His income is Rs. 7,000 a year.

Ram Rao Vagh represents the **Vagh Jagirdars** (locally called the "Vagh Rajas"), a **Mahidpur family**. **Vagh**. Originally they were the **Saranjami Jagirdars** but now hold only one village in jagir.

The present representative is **Yeshwant Rao Narayan Wagle**. **Wagle Family**. The family holds 4 villages in jagir yielding an income of about Rs. 15,000. **Yeshwant Rao Narayan** served in the **Accounts Department** and is a **State pensioner**. The present representative's brother **Sadashiv Narayan Wagle** is a **Subha**. One of his sons **Govind Rao, M.B., B.S., D.O. (Oxon.)**, is working as **Assistant Surgeon** in charge of the **Eye Hospital**.

Yeshwant Rao Wagle was a servant of **Mahadaji Scindia** from whom he received a jagir. He was put to death by **Sarjerao Ghatge** ; and the family lost its lands. In 1802 his nephew, **Narayan Rao**, was reinstated in the jagir. **Pandurang Narayan** in 1857 opposed the rebellious **Thakur of Raghogarh (Dewas)** who had set up his standard at **Satwas**, where the **Wagle family** lived. He was taken prisoner by the **Thakur** and kept in custody till released by the **British**. He had four sons, viz., **Narayan Rao**, **Krishna Rao**, **Mangesh Rao** and **Balwant Rao**. **Balwant Rao** was a **Member of the Indore State Council**. He received the title of **Rao Bahadur** from the **British Government** in 1905. He was also **Naib Dewan**

Khasgi. His adopted son Krishna Rao Balwant Wagle, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, is working as 2nd Magistrate, Indore City. Madhav Rao Krishna Wagle, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, was a Puisne Judge of the Indore High Court and has now retired.

Rao Raja Chhatrakaran, hereditary Zamindar of Indore, holds in jagir the villages of Kellod, Akavi Zamindar of Indore. and Hingona and other *inam* lands in Indore. His total income is Rs. 57,000 a year. He has a son, **Rao Nihalkaran**, born in 1923.

The hereditary Zamindars of Indore, who are Shrigaud Brahmans, were the indigenous land-holders before the arrival of the Marathas in Malwa. Rao Nand Lal was Zamindar when the Marathas first entered the province and was instrumental in piloting them into the country through the Vindhya passes.

REWA STATE.

Area—13,000 square miles.

Population—1,587,445.

Revenue—Rs. 60,00,000.

Salute—17 guns.

The Rulers of Rewa are Baghel (Vaghela) Rajputs, an offshoot of the Solanki family which ruled at

Brief History. Anhilwara Patan (now Patan) in Gujarat from the 10th to the 13th century. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and his descendants gradually acquired the tract now known as Baghelkhand. In early days Bandhogarh was the capital, but after 1597 Rewa rose to the position of chief town. The Rewa Ruler is the head of the Baghels, who form a subdivision of the Solankis.

The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

For valuable services in 1857 the British Government restored the districts of Amarkantak and Sohagpur, which had been seized by the Marathas.

During the minority of the present Ruler (1918-1922) the State was administered by a Council with His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam, brother-in-law of the late Maharaja, as Regent.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur.

The Ruler.

G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born on 12th March 1903, and succeeded as a minor on 31st October 1918, on his father's death. He has married (1) the younger sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, in 1919, and (2) the daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja of Kishengarh, in 1925, both Rathors. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 31st October 1922, by His Excellency the Viceroy ; he was created a K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1927 and a G. C. I. E. on 1st January, 1931. His Highness, who was educated at the Daly College and under European tutors at Rewa, is a notable shikari who has had very great success in his favourite sport, which is tiger shooting.

His Highness has a son and heir, **Shri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar**

Relatives. **Martand Singh**, born on the 15th March

1923. He has a half brother born on the 10th January, 1917, named **Ravendra Ramanuj Prasad Singh**. His Highness' sister is married to the heir-apparent of Bikaner, Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sardul Singh. His Highness is also matrimonially connected with the Ruling Families of Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Ratlam and Kishengarh.

These are generally known as *Pawaidars* and fall into three sections :—(1) Baghels, (2) other Rajputs, Jagirdars, etc. and (3) non-Rajputs (i.e., Gonds, etc.). Some of the important Rajput Sardars enjoy the privilege of *tazim*.

(i) Baghels.

These are all descended from former Rulers.

1. Venkat Raman Singh Kripapatradhikari Maharao Raja Ram Singh, Rao Bahadur of Kasauta, and Raja of Bara. The Maharao lives at Shankergarh in the Allahabad District. He is descended from Kandhardeva, a son of Vyaghradeva, the founder of Rewa Raj. He holds two villages in the State on a small quit-rent. He served the State in various capacities and was President, Council of Regency, from the 9th January 1919 to 10th April 1920, on which date he retired. The total revenue of his estate in Rewa State and British Districts amounts to two lakhs a year. He has two sons.

2. Rao Shiv Bahadur Singh, of Chorhat, was born in 1894. His estate is worth Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. The family is connected with that of the Raja of Bara having been founded by a son of Raja Karan Singh of Bara. His eldest son, Kunwar Ranbahadur Singh, was born on the 21st December 1928.

3. Lallu Sahib Rajendra Bahadur Singh, of Rampur, having died, the question of succession to this estate is under consideration. The estate yields Rs. 1,20,000 per annum. The family is descended from Rao Medni Singh of Chorhat (see No. 2) whose second son, Sujan Singh, settled here.

4. Lal Yashwant Singh, of Tala, born in 1901, is the son of Lal Janardan Singh, who was long in the State service. His estate has a gross revenue of Rs. 60,000 per annum. The family is an offshoot of that of Chorhat. His eldest son, Kunwar Moradhawj Singh, was born in 1921.

5. Lal Raghunath Prasad Singh, of Deora, was born in 1901. The Thakur's grandfather and great-grandfather were both formerly Diwans of the State. The estate yields Rs. 45,000 per annum, certain co-sharers receiving a portion. His uncle, Colonel Lal Balwant Singh, is Military Secretary to His Highness. The family is an offshoot of the family of Ramnagar (Itwan). The estate is being managed by the State Court of Wards.

6. Lal Januraj Singh, of Pathrehi, was born in 1883 and belongs to the Ramnagar (Itwan) family, founded by Babu Jujhar Singh, youngest brother of Maharaja Bhao Singh. The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 10,000. The Thakur has a son, named Man Singh, born in 1908.

7. Thakur of Bardadih. The question of succession to this estate is under the consideration of the Darbar. It is worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. The family is descended from a brother of Maharaja Amar Singh.

8. **Lal Urmila Prasad Singh, of Bhikhampur**, was born in 1900. His estates are worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Thakur has a son, born in 1920, and a brother, **Shesh Pratap Singh**, born in 1903. The family is an offshoot of the Kripalpur family.

9. **Lal Gadadhar Singh, of Kripalpur**, was born in 1902. The estate is worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. The family is a branch of that of Bardadih. When the original holding was resumed, the present estate was conferred. The Thakur has a son, born in 1922.

10. **Lal Madho Singh of Sijahta**, was born in 1873. His estate is worth Rs. 2,000 per annum.

11. **Bhaiya Bahadur Lal Rajendra Bahadur Singh, of Sohagpur**, was born in 1893. He holds the large estate of Sohagpur with revenues amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. The family derives its origin from a son of Maharaja Bir Singh who received Maihar and Sohagpur in jagir, conveying Sohagpur to his second son, Rudra Pratap. In 1808 the estate was seized by Raghoji Bhonsla of Nagpur and fell to the British in 1826, being restored to the Darbar after the Mutiny. It was then restored to the original holder by Maharaja Raghuraj Singh.

12. **Lal Sant Kumar Singh, of Kothi Nigwani**, was born in 1884. His estate is worth Rs. 55,000 per annum of which one-third goes to a younger brother. He has a son. The family is an offshoot of that of Sohagpur.

13. **Lal Rajendra Bahadur Singh, of Jaitpur**, was born in 1894 and belongs to a branch of the Sohagpur family. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 35,000. The Thakur has a son, born in 1913.

14. **Lal Bhagwat Prasad Singh, of Nigwani**, was born in 1885 and belongs to a branch of the Sohagpur family. His estate yields an income of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

15. **Lal Upendra Raman Singh, of Chandia**, was born in 1895. The estate is worth Rs. 80,000 per annum. The family is descended from Mangad Rai, fourth son of Raja Vikramajit, who used to attend at Delhi on behalf of the Darbar. He has two sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1917.

16. **Sardar Padam Nabh Singh, of Baikunthpur**, was born in 1865. He holds various lands with an income of Rs. 30,000 per annum, out of which certain payments are made to co-sharers. His eldest son, **Narayan Prasad Singh**, born in 1886, died in 1915, leaving a son, **Vishnu Pratap Singh**, born in 1906. The family is descended from Horal Deo, younger son of Maharaj Bir Singh Deo.

17. **Sardar Chandra Shekhar Singh, of Rampur**, was born in 1871. He belongs to a branch of the Tendun family of Baghels. His eldest son, **Lal Avadhesh Pratap Singh**, born in 1890, is a B.A., LL.B., of the Allahabad University. The income of the estate is Rs. 8,000 per annum.

18. **Lal Jagdeshwari Prasad Singh** of **Ghuman**, who was born in 1885, holds estates yielding Rs. 5,000 per annum. He is descended from **Janak Deo**, brother of **Maharaja Bir Singh Deo**, who received 360 villages. In **Maharaja Vishwanath Singh's** time all these villages were confiscated except that of **Ghuman** which now forms the estate. He has one son, **Aman Singh**.

19. **Lal Hari Saran Singh**, of **Kalyanpur**, was born in 1884. The income of the estate is Rs. 4,000 per annum. He has a son.

20. **Lal Narendra Singh**, of **Panasi**, was born in 1897. He is descended from a brother of **Maharaja Amar Singh**. The estate yields an income of Rs. 2,500 per annum.

21. **Lal Bharath Saran Singh**, of **Dhouchat**, was born in 1879. He holds lands to the value of Rs. 3,000 per annum. The family belongs to the **Kothi Branch** of **Baghels**.

(ii) Other Rajputs.

1. **Lal Virendra Pratap Singh**, of **Bardi**, a **Chandel Rajput**, was born about 1896. The **Thakur's** ancestors held **Bardi** previous to the foundation of **Rewa**. In 1821 the district passed to **Rewa**, the **Thakur** being granted 75 villages, which now yield a revenue of Rs. 15,000 per annum, for his maintenance.

2. **Raja Visheshwar Singh**, of **Gauraiya**, is a **Dikhit Rajput**. He holds estates worth Rs. 7,000 per annum. The family migrated from **Banda** in the **United Provinces** about 150 years ago, and was granted this holding. He has seven sons, the eldest being **Jagdish Prasad Singh**.

3. **Lal Pratap Singh**, of **Nandan**, a **Parihar Rajput** of the **Nagod** family, was born in 1885. He is connected with the late **Ruler** by marriage. He is in charge of the **Maharaja's Household Department**. His eldest son was born in 1912.

4. *Lieutenant-Colonel* **Lal Gopal Singh**, of **Bal**, is a **Gaharwar Rajput** belonging to the **Manda** family. He was born in 1884 and is serving in the **State Forces**. His eldest son, **Lal Rampal Singh** was born in 1901. The estate yields Rs. 4,000 per annum.

5. **Thakur Gopal Saran Singh**, of **Naigarhi**, who is a **Sengar Rajput**, was born in 1890. His estates are worth Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, a tribute of Rs. 6,500 being paid to the **Darbar**. The family originally lived at **Mauganj** where they were petty **Rajas**. For many years they opposed the **Baghels** in their struggle for the supremacy, and even up till 1820 were virtually independent. In 1833, **Maharaja Vishwanath Singh** sequestered all these estates except that of **Naigarhi**. The family is an offshoot of that of the **Raja of Mau**, now represented by **Bichhrata**. The present **Thakur** is a member of the **State Council**. His eldest son, **Kunwar Someshwar Prasad Singh**, was born in 1910.

6. **Thakur Rampratap Singh**, of Gangeo, is a Sengar Rajput and was born in 1887. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 28,000.

7. **Thakur Ram Singh**, of Jodhpur, is a Sengar Rajput and was born in 1869. His son, **Yadaveshwar Singh**, was born in 1889. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 27,000.

8. **Raja Bharat Singh**, of Bhaluha, belongs to the Venu Bansi Rajputs. Before the establishment of the Baghel supremacy the whole of the tract now comprising the *pargana* of Teonthar was in the possession of the Raja's ancestors. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 2,500.

9. **Thakur Mahabir Singh**, of Marwas, is a Baland Rajput and was born in 1867. He has two sons. The estates are worth Rs. 15,000 per annum. Tradition has it that the family came from Tonk and settled here in pre-Baghel days.

10. **Thakur Dipnarayan Singh**, of Madwa (Sidhi), aged 61, is a Chauhan Rajput. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 15,000.

(iii) Non-Rajputs.

1. The Raj Gond family of Singwara holds estates valued at Rs. 16,000 per annum. The jagir was granted about two hundred years ago.

2. **Raj Puj Pande Kamla Prasad**, of Sagra, was born in 1901 and belongs to the Mandariha Brahmans of Rewa, who have long enjoyed high respect from the Maharajas of Rewa. The ancestors of the present holder occupied posts of responsibility under former Maharajas. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 11,000.

3. **Raj Puj Pande Mahesh Prasad**, of Rampur Padaria, is a Mandariha Brahman and the great great grandson of Diwan Bansidhar, the trusted minister of Maharaja Vishwanath Singh. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 14,000.

4. **Lieutenant-Colonel Sheikh Shamsuddin**, of Chaura, was born in 1881. His village yields an annual income of Rs. 500. He has a son born in 1916.

5. **Shri Swamiji Badri Prapanna Acharyaji**, of Lakshman Bag, is the Raj Guru (High Priest) of Rewa. He supervises the temples, for the maintenance of which an allowance of Rs. 72,000 per year in cash is set apart and paid from the Dharmarth Department. He succeeded to the office in 1923.

Officials.

Dewan Bahadur Pandit Janki Prasad, M.A., LL.B., is the Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja. He is a Chaturvedi Brahman of Firozabad Tahsil in the Agra District, United Provinces.

Pandit Brajendra Nath, M.A., LL.B., is the Finance Minister. By caste he is a Chaturvedi Brahman of Ferozabad Tahsil in the Agra District, United Provinces.

Pandit Vishweshwar Prasad, M.A., LL.B., is the Political Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Babu Salig Ram Tandon, M.Sc., is the Revenue Minister. By caste he is a Khatri of Hardoi (Oudh). He is an officer of the United Provinces Executive Service and has been lent to the State by the United Provinces Government.

Lal Shankar Singh, B.A., Vakil High Court, is the Chief Judge of the Chief Court. By caste he is a Baghel Rajput. He entered State service in 1900.

Dewan Bahadur Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., is Vice-President of the State Council as well as Private Secretary to His Highness. He is a Kashmiri Brahman, born at Ratlam in 1877 and educated at the Canning College, Lucknow, and Madho College, Ujjain. After studying law at the Agra College he joined the service of the Ratlam State where he rose to the post of Dewan. He was President of the Regency Council in Rewa from 1918 to 1922 having been lent by the Ratlam State.

Dewan Bahadur Sardar Santokh Singh, B.A., is the Home Minister of Rewa State. He is a retired Superintendent of Police of the United Provinces Government and joined the Rewa State service as Inspector General of Police more than seven years ago. He was made a Rai Bahadur on the 1st January 1918 and a Dewan Bahadur on the 2nd January 1933.

THE BHOPAL AGENCY.

Salute States—Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur.

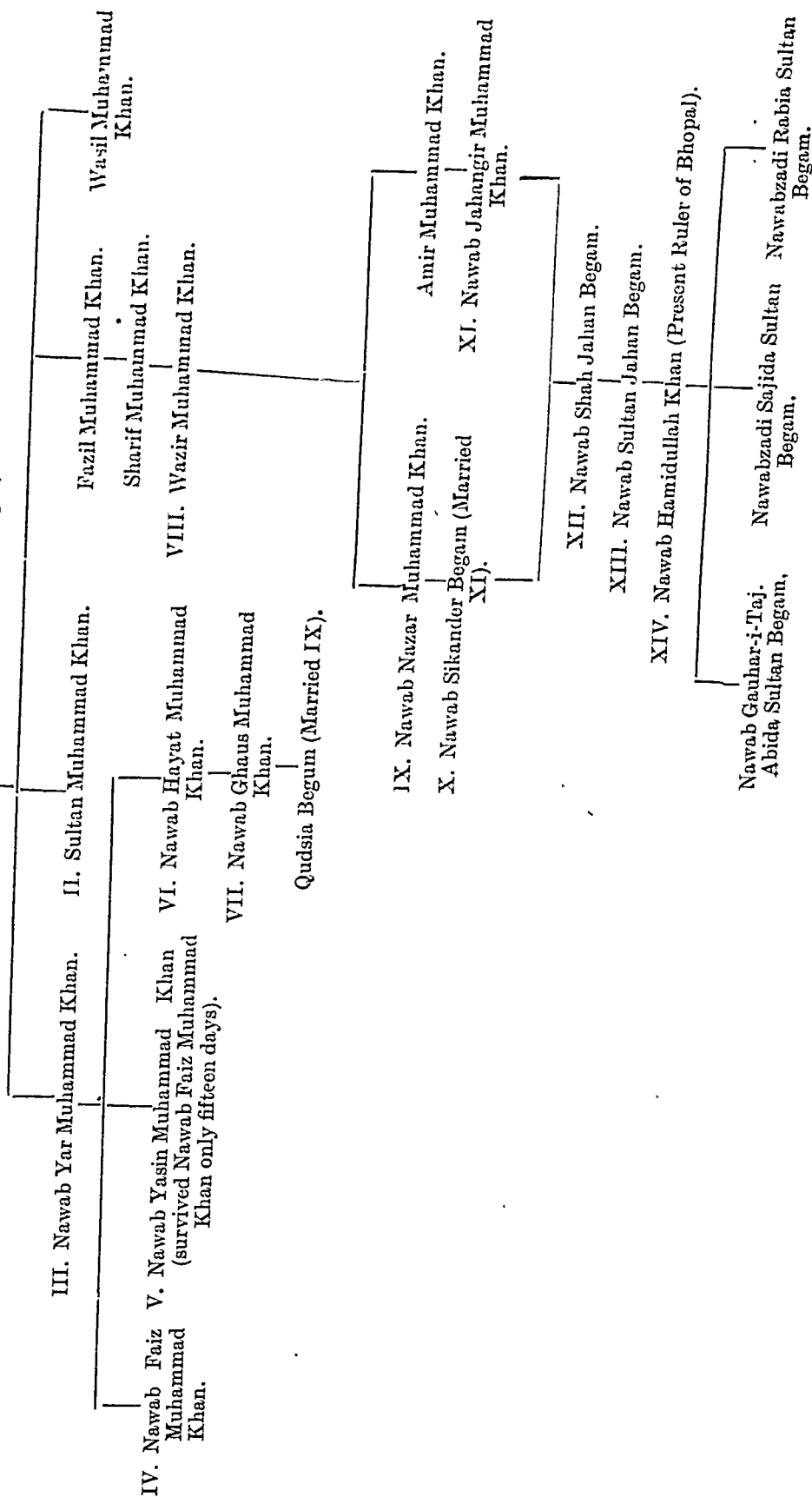
Non-Salute States—Kurwai, Makrai, Muhammadgarh and Pathari.

This Agency was created in 1818 when an officer was attached to the Bhopal Darbar. Modifications followed until it comprised the States named above.

The officer in charge is designated and addressed as the Political Agent in Bhopal.

Genealogical tree of the Bhopal Family.

I. Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan (Founder of Bhopal).



BHOPAL STATE.

Area—6,924 square miles.

Population—729,955.

Revenue—Rs. 80,00,000 (including 20 lakhs income of alienated lands).

Salute—19 guns (local salute 21 guns).

Bhopal is, next to Hyderabad, the senior Muhammadan State in India. The history of Bhopal dates from 1709, when Sardar Dost Muhammad

Brief History. Khan Diler Jung, a Warkzai Afghan of Tirah of the Mirazi-Khel clan, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the *pargana* of Berasia. With the decline of the Moghal Power, he rapidly extended his dominions, rebuilt the towns of Islamnagar and Bhopal, and before his death in 1740 made himself master of practically the whole of Eastern Malwa, Khandesh, and parts of Gondwana and Bundelkhand.

On his death, the nobles placed his younger son, Sultan Muhammad Khan, on the *masnad*; but Yar Muhammad Khan, the elder son, returned to Bhopal with an army and seized the reins of Government from his younger brother. He came into collision with the Marathas on several occasions, but successfully resisted their encroachments upon his territory till his death in 1754. He was succeeded by his son, Faiz Muhammad Khan, who took to a life of religious austerity, while Mamola Begam, the widow of Yar Muhammad Khan, ably managed the affairs of the State until her death in 1792. About 1754, the Peshwa Baji Rao invaded Bhopal with a large army with the ostensible object of placing Wasil Muhammad Khan, a pretender, upon the *masnad* of Bhopal. The Nawab was persuaded to grant in jagir half of his possessions to Wasil Muhammad Khan. The battle of Panipat for a time freed the State from further Maratha invasions, and peace reigned until the Nawab's death in 1777. Having left no son, Faiz Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his younger brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan, who also evinced a religious turn of mind, and entrusted the administration to Faulad Khan, and after his death, to Chhote Khan, who were both converts to Islam from Hinduism.

The friendly relations which have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the Rulers of Bhopal date from 1777 A. D., when Colonel Goddard while marching through Bhopal was hospitably received, furnished with supplies, and given every assistance. In fact "the State of Bhopal was the only Indian power which showed itself friendly" on that occasion, and the Colonel and his forces, though surrounded on all sides by enemies, met with nothing but cordiality and friendship in Bhopal.

After the death of Chhote Khan in 1798, a period of mal-administration rapidly brought the State to the verge of ruin. Fortunately a saviour appeared in Wazir Muhammad Khan, a cousin of the Nawab, who assumed the sole direction of affairs

and soon retrieved the fortunes of the State. In 1808 Hayat Muhammad Khan died and was succeeded by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, but the real Ruler was still Wazir Muhammad Khan, the minister-cousin. Wishing to take the power in his own hands, Ghaus Muhammad Khan invited the General of the Nagpur Army, who had just seized the Narbada *parganas*, to advance on Bhopal and expel Wazir Muhammad Khan. Unable to prevent this, Wazir Muhammad Khan retired to Ginnourgarh, a strong hill fortress; but after the Nagpur General had gone away, leaving his agents in the capital, he suddenly returned and drove out the Marathas. Wazir Muhammad Khan now persuaded Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan to retire to Raisen, and from this time the ruling power definitely passed into the hands of Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan and his descendants.

Wazir Muhammad Khan rapidly recovered the territory taken by the Bhonslas, and started to negotiate a treaty with the British. In 1813, the combined forces of Gwalior and Nagpur, bent on destroying the State, laid siege to Bhopal, and but for the heroic defence put up by Wazir Muhammad Khan, Bhopal would have fallen to the enemy. On his death in 1816 he was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad Khan, whom he had selected and trained as his successor. Nazar Muhammad Khan married Gohar Begam, better known as Qudsia Begam, the daughter of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan. His first act was to conclude a treaty with the British Government. An agreement was made in 1817, by which Nazar Muhammad Khan undertook to assist the British with a contingent force, and to co-operate to his utmost capacity in suppressing the Pindaris. In 1818 the terms of the agreement were embodied in a formal treaty. On their part the British undertook the restoration to Bhopal of all their territories north of the river Narbada usurped by the Marathas and the Pindaris. In pursuance of these terms, the territory east of the Parbati, known as the Panj Mahals, together with the fort of Islamnagar, were immediately made over to Bhopal.

The treaty of 1818 still regulates the relations of the British Government with the Bhopal State.

Nawab Nazar Muhammad Khan left one child, an infant daughter, Sikandar Begam. It was arranged with the consent of the nobles that Qudsia Begam should act as Regent till her daughter's coming of age, and that the late Nawab's nephew, Munir Muhammad Khan, should marry Sikandar Begam. In 1827, Munir Muhammad Khan attempted to assert his authority, but being unsupported by Qudsia Begam he withdrew. Qudsia Begam's choice for the hand of her daughter then fell on his younger brother, Jahangir Muhammad Khan, who married Sikandar Begam in 1835. Dissensions soon arose, as both Jahangir Muhammad Khan and Sikandar Begam wished to hold the reins of Government. Finally in 1837 the British Government, at their request, mediated between them, and as a result entrusted the management of the State affairs to Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan, Qudsia Begam retiring on a life jagir of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, and Nawab Shahjahan Begam, his daughter by Sikandar Begam, was recognised as his successor. Sikandar Begam, as Regent, became responsible for the administration of the State during her daughter's minority. Sikandar Begam subsequently claimed the *masnad* for herself in her own right, on the ground that Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan succeeded to the throne of Bhopal as her consort, and Shahjahan Begam, when she reached years of discretion, voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime.

Nawab Sikandar Begam died in 1868, and was succeeded by Shahjahan Begam, her only child. Sultan Jahan Begam, Shahjahan Begam's daughter, was recognised as Heir-Apparent.

Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam succeeded her mother in 1901, at the age of forty-three.

Her Highness' two elder sons Nawab Nasrullah Khan and Nawab Obaidullah Khan having died in 1924, Nawab Hamidullah Khan, her only surviving son, succeeded to the *masnad* on her abdication in 1926. The Nawab Begam died on the 12th May 1930.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sikandar Saulat *Iftikhar-ul-*

The Ruler. *Mulk* Nawab Muhammad Hamidullah
Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.,

was born in 1891 and succeeded to the *masnad* in 1926. His Highness married in 1905 Maimuna Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, a grand daughter of Shahzada Jahangir of Kabul and Peshawar, and has three daughters :—

- 1 Nawab Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, Heir-Apparent, born in 1913; married, in 1926, Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai, and has a son, born on the 29th March 1934.
- 2 Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan, born in 1915
- 3 Nawabzadi Rabia Sultan, born in 1916

His Highness was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army in 1928, and was created a G.C.S.I. in 1932, G.C.I.E. in 1929 and C.V.O. in 1922. His Highness was educated at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and after taking the B.A. degree in 1915 at the Allahabad University studied law for a year. Subsequently, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Nawab Begam. Since his accession to the *masnad*, he has introduced a number of reforms in the State administration.

His Highness has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1926. He was elected a Member of the Chamber of Princes in 1931. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, he represented the State before the Indian State Prerogative Committee. He was a delegate to the

first and second Round Table Conferences, held in London in 1930 and 1931. He has been the Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University since 1930.

His Highness is a renowned sportsman, being a first class polo-player and rifle shot. He is also a keen yachtsman and cricketer. He visited England in 1911, 1925, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1934.

Jagirdars, etc.

These are of four classes :—

- (I) Members of the Ruling House, (II) Distant relatives of the Ruler, (III) Other Jagirdars, and (IV) Charitable and gratuitous allotment holders.

I. Members of the Ruling House.

1. The late Colonel Nawab *Alijah* Sir Muhammad Nasrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., eldest brother of the present Ruler, was born in 1876 and died in 1924. His *Deorhi* holds a jagir of 80 villages in Doraha, Dewanganj, Goharganj, Mardanpur and Sultanpur Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 1,68,000 per annum. He left two sons. *viz.* :—

Nawabzada Habibullah Khan, born in 1903 and died in 1930 ;

Nawabzada Rafiqullah Khan, born in 1909 and also a daughter, since deceased.

2. The late General Nawab *Mohsin-ul-Mulk* Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., was born in 1878, and died in 1924. His *Deorhi* holds a jagir of 64 villages in Goharganj, Nasrullahganj, Shahganj, Bilqisganj, Bareli and Bari Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 1,48,000 per annum. He has left two sons, *Major Fakhrul Mulk* Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan Bahadur, born in 1907 and *Major Yamin-ul-Mulk* Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan Bahadur, B.A.

II. Relatives of the Ruler.

THERE ARE 29 JAGIRDARS IN THIS CLASS.

1. Mian Tazeen Muhammad Khan, grandson of the late Mian Yasin Muhammad Khan, holds 3 villages in the Goharganj and Huzur Tahsils, with a revenue of about Rs. 11,150 per annum.

2. Sardar Moazzam Muhammad Khan, son of the late Mian Yasin Muhammad Khan, has three villages in the Bilqisganj and Goharganj Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 5,335 per annum.

3. Sardar Abdul Wali Khan, son of Mian Abdus Samad Khan, holds 3 villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,013.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Aziz-ul-Mulk Sardar Iqbal Muhammad Khan, Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., brother of Mian Abdus Samad Khan, holds 4 villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,170.

5. **Nawab Jahan Begam**, sister Mian Abdus Samad Khan, holds 2 villages with a revenue of Rs. 2,975.

6. **Inayat Jahan Begam**, sister of Mian Abdus Samad Khan, holds one village with a revenue of Rs. 1,741.

7. **Nayab Jahan Begam**, sister of Mian Abdus Samad Khan, holds two villages with a revenue of Rs. 668.

8. **Mian Qayyum Muhammad Khan**, son of the late *Aziz-ul-Mulk* Sardar Haye Muhammad Khan, holds 2 villages with a revenue of Rs. 4,246.

9. **Mian Khalil Muhammad Khan**, son of the late Sardar Jalil Muhammad Khan, has three villages in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 2,823 per annum.

10. **Sardar Raoof Muhammad Khan**, son of the late Mian Latif Muhammad Khan, holds 5 villages in the Goharganj, Raisen and Dewanganj Tahsils. The revenue is Rs. 2,130 per annum.

11. **Mian Saadat Muhammad Khan**, son of the late Mian Latif Muhammad Khan, holds 5 villages in the Goharganj, Dewanganj and Bilqisganj Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 1,700 per annum.

12. **Jahangir Begam** died on the 15th August 1933. Her jagir, which consisted of ten villages in the Raisen and Dewanganj Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 6,487 per annum, is under attachment.

13. **Sultan Dulhan**, wife of Mian Majeed Muhammad Khan, having died, her jagir is under attachment.

14. **Sahibzada Dost Muhammad Khan**, son of Mian Yar Muhammad Khan, who held 5 villages with a revenue of about Rs. 4,070 per annum, died on the 10th January, 1930. One village worth Rs. 1,450 per annum has been granted to **Nazir Muhammad Khan** and two villages worth Rs. 701 per annum to **Jalal Muhammad Khan**.

15. **Sardar Dulhan**, widow of the late Mian Latif Muhammad Khan, possessed 3 villages in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 602 per annum. Since her death the jagir is under attachment.

16. **Akhtar Jahan Begam**, daughter of Hukum Bibi, has three villages in Deori, Raisen and Huzur Tahsils, yielding approximately Rs. 1,750 per annum.

17. **Sardar Fazil Muhammad Khan**, son of Mian Nazeer Muhammad Khan, holds in jagir 3 villages in the Dewanganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 2,580 per annum.

18. **Wala-Qadr Sardar Vilayat Muhammad Khan**, son of Mian Inayat Muhammad Khan, holds 3 villages in the Raisen, Goharganj and Huzur Tahsils. The revenue amounts to Rs. 2,423 per annum.

19. **Sardar Mojahid Muhammad Khan**, son of Mian Akbar Muhammad Khan, holds one village in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of about Rs. 1,444 per annum.

20. **Najat Bibi**, the widow of **Mian Sabit Muhammad Khan**, holds 3 villages in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of about Rs. 3,008 per annum.

21. **Sardar Nishat Muhammad Khan**, son of **Mian Liaqat Muhammad Khan**, holds 3 villages in the Goharganj and Dewanganj Tahsils with an annual revenue of about Rs. 1,508.

22. **Mian Hasan Muhammad Khan**, son of the late **Mian Hafiz Muhammad Khan**, holds one village in the Goharganj Tahsil with an annual revenue of Rs. 1,148.

23. **Mian Yakub Muhammad Khan**, son of **Sardar Imtiaz Muhammad Khan**, holds 2 villages in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 2,156 per annum.

24. **Mian Dost Muhammad Khan** holds one village in the Dewanganj Tahsil. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,031 per annum.

25. **Mian Mobarik Muhammad Khan** holds one village in the Tahsil of Dewanganj worth Rs. 1,008 per annum.

26. **Mian Noor Muhammad Khan** holds 3 villages in the Shahganj and Huzur Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 2,978 per annum.

27. **Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan** holds 3 villages in Bari, Huzur and Bilqisganj Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 4,088 per annum.

28. **Sardar Muqarrab Muhammad Khan** holds one village in Sehore Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 957 per annum.

29. **Sardar Muqaddas Muhammad Khan** holds one village in the Sehore Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 943 per annum.

III. Other Jagirdars.

There are 32 holders in this class. Most of these estates were granted by Nawab Sikandar Begam. The continuance of the jagirs is dependent on the loyalty and good behaviour of the holders. No rights of ownership exist, the jagirs being the property of the Darbar.

On the death of a holder the jagir is *ipso facto* attached until the circumstances are enquired into and a fresh grant is made under the same or new conditions of tenure. Tribute, where payable, is fixed at 25 per cent. of the assessed revenue of the holding.

Ordinarily in the case of Musalmans the jagir is divided in accordance with Muhammadan Law. In the case of Hindus the rule of primogeniture is followed.

1. **Raja Chain Singh**, son of the late **Rao Bahadur Thakur Chatar Sal Singh** of Mangalgarh, was born in 1900 and holds 18 villages in the Nazirabad Tahsil. The estate is worth about Rs. 22,210 per annum. He is by caste a Solanki Rajput and the family was in possession of some villages when the Berasia District passed to Bhopal.

2. **Thakur Takhat Singh of Kolukheri** is a Solanki Rajput and holds 14 villages in Berasia and Nazirabad Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 7,402 per annum. This family was in possession of some villages when Berasia passed to Bhopal.

3. On the death of **Thakur Karan Singh** of Garha Khurd, the jagir has been regranted to his son **Balwant Singh**. The estate consists of five villages in the Nazirabad circle of the Berasia Tahsil, the annual revenue being Rs. 7,207.

4. **Parbat Singh** (alias **Babu Lal**), son of Isri Singh, a Solanki Rajput, holds five villages in the Nazirabad Tahsil. The revenue is Rs. 4,123 per annum.

5. **Thakur Abhe Singh of Sindhura**, son of the late **Thakur Bijai Singh**, a Solanki Rajput, holds three villages in the Nazirabad Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 4,378 per annum.

6. **Thakur Ram Singh**, son of **Thakur Karan Singh** of Bhagwai, is a Solanki Rajput. His estate comprises two villages in the Nazirabad Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,636 per annum.

7. **Thakur Lal Singh**, of Deveepura, is a Solanki Rajput and holds 3 villages in Deveepura and Doraha Tahsils, worth Rs. 1,513 per annum.

8. **Thakur Bhopal Singh**, of Larkoi, is a Khati Rajput and was born in 1867. He holds 17 villages in Nasrullahganj and Mardanpur Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 22,725 per annum. Certain co-sharers receive Rs. 7,980 per annum.

9. **Raja Jagannath Singh of Daulatpur**, son of **Raja Nirbhey Singh**, is a Rathor Rajput and holds 19 villages in Ichawar and Ashta Tahsils with a revenue of about Rs. 17,838 per annum, of which Rs. 8,400 is paid to co-sharers.

10. **Dewi Sahai**, grandson of **Raja Umrao Sahai** of Satdeo, a Raj Gond, holds an estate comprising 15 villages in Nasrullahganj and Mardanpur Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 12,649 per annum, of which Rs. 5,900 is received by the Thakur and the rest by co-sharers. The sanad has not yet been granted.

11. **Raja Lal Prem Sahai**, son of **Ghansham Sahai** of Sirmau, is a Raj Gond by caste. His estate is in the Silwani and Begamganj Tahsils. It comprises 19 villages with a revenue of about Rs. 13,887 per annum.

12. **Raja Jaswant Singh of Chanautia** is a Raj Gond and was born in 1890. He holds $23\frac{1}{2}$ villages in the Silwani and Jaithari Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 8,959 per annum.

13. **Raja Himmat Singh of Chanautia** is a Raj Gond by caste and holds $23\frac{1}{2}$ villages in the Silwani and Jaithari Tahsils with a revenue of Rs. 8,945 per annum.

14. **Man Singh**, grandson of **Raja Lachman Singh** of Gorakhpur, a Raj Gond Thakur, holds 4 villages in the Deori Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 3,203 per annum. The sanad has not been granted to him as yet.

15. Half of the attached jagir of **Thakur Raghunath Singh of Doraha** has been resumed and the remaining half regranted to his grandson, **Thakur Hem Singh**.

16. **Thakur Dungar Singh, of Chandbarh**, is a Solanki Rajput, born in 1877. His estate of 5 villages in Doraha and Ahmedpur Tahsils yields a revenue of Rs. 4,135 per annum. He has two brothers, **Newal Singh** and **Sheonath Singh**. Certain co-sharers receive Rs. 500 from the estate.

17. **Thakur Jagannath Singh of Rampura** born in 1900, holds 3 villages in the Ashta Tahsil with a revenue of 2,885 per annum. Rs. 500 per annum goes to co-sharers.

18. **Rani Feroz Kunwar**, of Bari, is a Raj Gond and was born in 1883. Her estate of 2 villages in Bari Tahsil yields a revenue of Rs. 1,413 per annum.

19. **Mufti Sheikh Fazl-Ullah**, born in 1876, holds 13 villages in the Goharganj, Doraha, Berasia and Huzur Tahsils, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,997 per annum.

20. **Lala Sheo Prasad**, born in 1896, holds 2 villages in Doraha Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 3,103 per annum.

21. **Rukman Bai**, sister of **Lala Sheo Prasad**, holds two villages in the Ahmedpur Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 2,634 per annum.

22. **Mian Muhammad Kasim**, an Ansari Shaikh, was born in 1882. His estate of one village, lying in the Bilqisganj Tahsil, yields Rs. 3,900 per annum.

23. **Mian Muhammad Taufiq** was born in 1854. His estate, which lies in Huzur Tahsil, comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs. 2,308 per annum.

24. **Raja Tikam Sahai**, son of **Thakur Chatar Sahai**, holds 5 villages in the Raisen Tahsil with a revenue of about Rs. 3,314 per annum.

25. **Munshi Bisheshar Dayal**, born in 1897, holds one village in Raisen Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,113 per annum.

26. **Mussammat Bari Bai**, of Berasia, widow of **Thakur Daulat Singh Rathor**, holds one village in the Berasia Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,172 per annum.

27. **Thakur Chhatar Sahai of Bhairaundha** has been granted an additional village worth Rs. 232 per annum.

28. **Qazi Abdul Alim**, son of **Qazi Abdus Samad** of Doraha, holds one village in the Doraha Tahsil. The revenue amounts to about Rs. 2,461 per annum.

29. **Nathmal Chaudhry** of **Khajuria** having died, half his jagir has been resumed and the remaining half regranted to his son, **Dat Prasad**.

30. **Lila Kishan**, of Doraha, born in 1874, holds two villages in the Doraha Tahsil, yielding about Rs. 1,344 per annum.

31. **Muhammad Khan**, brother of **Abdul Latif Khan**, an Afghan, holds half a village in Goharganj Tahsil, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 427 annually.

32. **Thakurs Bhagwant Singh** and **Madho Singh**, Kachhwaha Rajputs, have been jointly granted $\frac{1}{4}$ of a village in Berasia Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 833 per annum, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the village having been resumed.

IV.—CHARITABLE AND GRATUITOUS ALLOTMENTS.

There are 17 holdings in this class.

1. **Sayyid Niaz Ahmad** having died, his son **Sayyid Najib-uddin** has been regranted one village in the Goharganj Tahsil, worth Rs. 5,759. His share of the revenue is only Rs. 1,200 per annum, the rest going to co-sharers.

2. **Chhotai Vallabh**, a Gosain, until his death held one village in Bari Tahsil, worth Rs. 1,371 per annum. One-third of the estate has lapsed to the State. The remaining two-thirds of the estate with a revenue at present of Rs. 1,332 have been regranted to **Puran Ballab** and **Magan Ballab**.

3. **Sayyid Muhammad Masud**, son of **Muhammad Usman**, a Pirzada, was born in 1883 and holds one village, worth about Rs. 862.

4. **Ghulam Ali Shah**, son of **Hasan Shah**, holds in jagir one village in Berasia Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,071 per annum.

5. **Gajrajbun**, Chela of **Baijubun**, holds one village in the Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,475 per annum.

6. *Amin-ul-Mulk Mir-Dabir* **Sayyid Mansab Ali** born in 1868 holds 3 villages in Bilqisganj and Huzur Tahsils, with a revenue of Rs. 2,355 per annum.

7. **Onkar Pershad** and **Shambhu Dayal** hold one village in the Raisen Tahsil with a revenue of about Rs. 1,676 per annum.

8. **Qazi Hifz-ul-Bari** holds two villages in the Ashta Tahsil yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,976 per annum.

9. **Dr. J. P. Johory**, born in 1882, holds two villages in the Huzur Tahsil, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,244 per annum. A new jagir worth Rs. 200 a year has also been sanctioned in his favour.

10. **Mahfooz Banu Begam**, widow of *Ali-Qadr Khan* **Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Raoof Khan**, holds two villages, Sukalia and Ratwa, in the Huzur Tahsil, yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,699 per annum.

11. *Lieut.* **Abdul Latif Khan**, son of **Muhammad Said Khan**, an Afghan, holds one village in Bilqisganj Tahsil, worth Rs. 1,072 per annum.

12. *Ali-Martabat Rai* **Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A.**, has been granted a jagir of 3 villages in the Mardanpur Tahsil, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,410 per annum, in recognition of his meritorious services.

13. *Ali-Martabat Nasir-ul-Mulk* **Moulvi Sir Sayyid Liakat Ali, Kt., M.A., LL.B.**, has been granted a jagir of 2 villages in the Huzur Tahsil, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,360 per annum, in recognition of his meritorious services.

14. *Mir Dabir Dabir-ul-Insha* **Qazi Wali Muhammad** has been granted a jagir of one village in the Huzur Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,632 per annum.

15. *Major Rahmanullah Khan, A.-D.-C.* to His Highness, has been granted a jagir worth Rs. 1,500 per annum.

16. *Risaldar Abdus Shakoor Qureshy* has been granted a jagir of one village in the Huzur Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 1,078 per annum.

17. **Sayyid Abdur Rahim** has been granted in jagir one village in the Huzur Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 881 per annum.

18. *Motamad-ul-Insha M. Sayyid Sakhawat Hussain* was granted three villages in Goharganj Tahsil with a revenue of Rs. 2,000 per annum in 1933, for meritorious services.

Ali-Martabat Motamid-us-Sultan **Rao Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A.**, is the second son of the late Dewan Ragho-
 bar Charan Das, Naib Dewan, Jind State,
 Officials, Punjab. His elder brother is Rai Bahadur
 Brij Narain, retired Minister and a jagirdar of that State.

Raja Oudh Narain received his education at Lahore, passing the entrance examination of the Punjab University from the Government Central Model High School and taking his B.A. degree from the Government College in 1899. He joined the Bhopal State Service in 1905 and, after serving as Accountant General, Revenue Secretary and Chief Secretary, was created a Member of the State Council in 1922. He now held charge of the Departments of Law and Justice, Education, Commerce and Industry and Local Self-Government till October 1934 and was appointed President of the State Council and Member, Revenue and Law and Justice Departments from 1st November 1934. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in 1921, and in 1925 a jagir of Rs. 5,410 per annum was conferred on him, together with the title of *Raja* by His Highness the Ruler.

Ali-Martabat Rafi-ul-Qadr Zia-ul-Uloom **Moulvi Mufti Muhammad Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A., Munshi Fazil**, was born at Tonk, Rajputana in 1885, and was educated at Lahore, taking his B.A. degree in 1905 and M.A. in 1906. He became a Professor in the Gordon Mission College at Rawalpindi in 1906 and remained there till 1908, when he entered Bhopal State service and was appointed Under Chief Secretary. In 1912, he was made Director of Public Instruction. In 1922, under the new constitution, he was also made Secretary in the Department of Education. In 1927, when the Home and Education Departments were amalgamated under the name of the Department of Public Health and Education, he was relieved of his duties as Director of Public Instruction and was appointed Secretary in that Department. In 1931 he was appointed Member,

Public Health and Education Department, and on the post being abolished in October 1932, was appointed an honorary Member of, the State Council (without portfolio) and Secretary, Finance Department. He has been appointed Member in charge of Finance Department with effect from 24th May 1934.

He is an accomplished scholar of Oriental languages and his literary works in Urdu have been widely appreciated.

Ali-Martabat **Lieutenant-Colonel H. de N. Lucas**, Army Member and Military Secretary to His Highness the Ruler, was born in 1886, and was educated at Wellington College and at Sandhurst. He entered the Army in August 1905, and joined the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots. He joined the 30th Lancers, Indian Army, on the 5th September 1906 and became Adjutant in 1913. He was on active service in France in 1914-16 with the 30th Lancers till they returned to India in September 1916, and then served on the Frontier from November 1916. He was appointed D. A. A. G., 1st (Peshawar) Division, 10th March 1917; D. A. Q. M. G., Northern Command, 11th March 1917, Mesopotamia—1920—23; Cavalry Adviser—Patiala State in 1924; Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, Bombay—1924; and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 7th Light Cavalry in 1930. His services were lent to the Bhopal Government from 1st October 1930 as Army Member and Chief of the Staff. He has also been entrusted with the duties of Military Secretary to His Highness the Ruler.

Ali-Martabat **Mashir-ul-Mulk Ali-Qadr Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi**, Member State Council, Secretary in the Political Department, was born on the 25th February 1891; descended from one of the Taluqdar families of the ancient kingdom of Oudh; educated at Downing College, Cambridge; joined State service as Political Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal on April 1, 1922; received in 1926 the title of *Ali-Qadr* and other distinctions in recognition of meritorious service; proceeded on deputation to England in July 1928 in connection with the presentation of the Indian States case to the Butler Committee; resumed charge of his duties as Political Secretary to the Government of Bhopal on the 1st January 1929, and again proceeded on deputation to England in October 1930, as Adviser to the Princes' Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference: has been a member of the Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes since 1926 and was appointed Member of the State Council in November 1934.

Ali-Martabat **Ali-Qadr M. Shuaib Qureshi, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law**, Member Robkari Khas Department.

Ali-Martabat **Sir Syed Ross Masood, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., B.A. (Oxon.)**, Bar-at-Law, son of Syed Mahmood; born 15th February 1889; educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar Middle Temple, London; joined Imperial Educational Service, 1913; for some time Professor Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan), 1916-28; Vice Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh 1929-34; President of the All-India Muhammadan Education Conference, 1930; Member of the Railway Enquiry Court, 1931;

President of the All-India Educational Conference, 1933 ; Knighted 1933 ; Fellow of the Calcutta and Madras Universities, Member of the Executive Council of the Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) ; Member of the Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh ; Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bhopal, holding the portfolios of Education, Medical and Public Works Department, 1st November 1934.

Ali-Martabat Motamid-us-Sultan Nasir-ul-Mulk **Moulvi Sir Sayyid Liakat Ali, Kt., M.A., LL.B.**, entered Bhopal State service in 1903 as Tutor to His Highness (then Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan). Subsequently he became Additional Sessions Judge in 1906, City Magistrate in 1907, Educational Secretary in 1911, District and Sessions Judge in 1914, Assistant Revenue Minister in 1916, Chief Secretary to His Highness' jagir in 1920 and Chief Justice in 1922. He was Minister-in-Attendance from 1927 to October 1934 when he retired on pension. He was appointed President of the Judicial Council from the 1st November 1934. He was given a jagir worth Rs. 5,360, with the title of *Nasir-ul-Mulk* in 1926. He was knighted in June 1934.

Ali-Martabat Aminul-Mulk Wala-Qadr **Mr. Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B.**, is Chief Justice of the High Court. He was educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and after practising as a Vakil at Meerut from 1912—17 was appointed State Advocate, Bhopal, in October 1917. He became a Judge of the Bhopal High Court on its inauguration on the 1st May 1922, and was promoted to Chief Justice on the 20th September 1927.

Ali-Martabat Ali-Qadr **Munshi Mahmud Hasan Khan, M.A., LL.B.**, comes of a well known Pathan family which migrated about 150 years ago from Afghanistan to Kunjpura, District Karnal, Punjab, where he was born in 1884. He was educated at the Karnal High School and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Before his marriage to a sister of *Azizul-Mulk* Col. Ikbal Muhammad Khan, he entered the State service in October 1909 as Assistant Financial Secretary, and was soon after appointed Judicial Secretary. Subsequently he held the posts of Legislative Secretary, Nazim and District Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Customs and Excise Commissioner and Revenue Secretary, which last post he has been holding since 22nd May 1922. During the late Revenue Member's absence he used to act for him. He has also been a member of the Judicial Council since 1927.

Before coming to Bhopal he worked as an auditor in the Accountant-General's office at Allahabad, as a Sub-Judge and Magistrate at Sipri in the Gwalior State, and as a probationary Tahsildar in the Settlement Department at Ludhiana, where he received training in settlement work.

Ali-Martabat Wala-Qadr **Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.**, Judge, Bhopal High Court. Educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, was appointed State Advocate, Bhopal, on the 1st August 1922 and became a Judge of the Bhopal High Court on the 20th September 1927.

Mr. Abdul Wahid, B.Sc., I.S.E., M.I.E. (India), Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Bhopal State, was born in 1894 at Ghazipur in the United Provinces. Came to Bhopal in 1906, and matriculated in 1910. Studied in Muir Central College, Allahabad (1910—1914) and graduated in 1914 from Allahabad University. Studied engineering from 1914 till 1917 at Roorkee. Joined the Central Provinces Public Works Department in 1917. His services were lent to the Bhopal Government from the 1st August 1933.

Muhammad Akhtar Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Saifdar Ali Khan, was born at Bhopal on the 10th March 1895. He was educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, whence he passed the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University in 1917. From 1918—20, he studied forestry at the Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. After passing the Provincial Forest Service Examination of the above institution he joined the Bhopal Forest Service as D. F. O. on the 12th May 1920. Worked as D. F. O., Working Plans Officer and officiating Conservator in the Bhopal Forest Department. On 12th December 1929 he was promoted to act as Conservator of Forests, and was made permanent in November 1933.

Lieut.-Colonel S. A. Rahman, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), Physician and Surgeon to His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, was born in 1887 and belongs to a well known family of Zamindars of Patna in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

In 1913 he started a successful private practice in Delhi. He joined Bhopal State service in 1927 and has been given honorary rank by His Highness the Ruler for his services in connection with the opening of the new hospital. He was appointed Superintendent of the Prince of Wales Hospital from October 1933 to October 1934 and was appointed Chief Medical Officer and Secretary Medical Department from 1st November 1934.

Mr. G. N. Haskar, B.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was born in 1892 at Lucknow and was educated in Gwalior. He graduated from the Victoria College in 1914 and was sent in 1916 to the United Provinces for training in co-operative work. Worked as Deputy Director of Co-operative Societies, Malwa Circle, Gwalior State, from 1917. Was appointed to the Bhopal State service in October 1933.

Ali-Martabat **Mr. Phiroz C. Birdi, B.A., LL.B.**, Judge, Bhopal High Court, comes of a well-known Parsi family of Poona and Mhow, which rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny, and was granted various distinctions. He is a graduate of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and a law graduate of the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined the Central Provinces Judicial Service, from which he resigned and was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the late Ruler of Bhopal. Subsequently transferred to the Revenue Department as Assistant Revenue Minister, and again to the Judicial Department as District and Sessions Judge, and lastly raised to the Bench of the High Court.

Ali-Qadr Moulvi Abdul Ghafur, B.A., Secretary in the Department of Law and Justice, was educated at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and served as Government Translator for 12 years in the United Provinces Government Secretariat and the Allahabad High Court. He also acted as Honorary Superintendent of the Muhammadan Hostel attached to the Muir Central College, Allahabad. His services were borrowed by the Bhopal Government in 1906 and he retired from British Service in 1924 at the age of 51, after completing 30 years' service. During his 22 years' service in Bhopal he has been Secretary to the Legislative Committee, Accountant General, Assistant Revenue Minister, and Educational Secretary. He was posted to his present appointment in 1922.

Nazim-ul-Insha Wazir Ahmed, Secretary, Education, Commerce and Industry Departments and Director of Public Instruction, was born at Jullundur City (Punjab) in September 1892; educated at the Punjab University, St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and the Allahabad University; was Captain of the Aligarh College Cricket team; joined Bhopal State service as Assistant Financial Secretary in August 1918; worked as Commissioner of Customs and Excise from May 1922 to August 1930. Was promoted to the post of Secretary, Finance Department, in August 1930. Was awarded the title of *Nazim-ul-Insha* in 1926 and appointed Secretary, Education, Commerce and Industry Departments and Director of Public Instruction in October 1932.

Khwaja Muhammad Akram Khan, B.A., is a member of the Indian Police Service (borrowed from the Central Provinces Government) and has held charge of the Bhopal State Police since November 1921. He is a descendant of Mian Sheikh Darwesh, the founder of Basti Sheikh Darwesh, who, with a few members of his family and his followers and disciples, migrated to India from Kanigram, in Waziristan, in the time of the Emperor Jehangir.

Khwaja Muhammad Akram Khan is a graduate of the Allahabad University, and joined the Police Service in the Central Provinces in 1908 as a Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. H. M. Hayat, B.A. (Alig.), Secretary, Legislative Council, Secretary, Robkari Khas and Publicity Officer, Government of Bhopal, belongs to an old Kashmiri family of the Punjab. His ancestors came from Kashmir and settled in Lahore about 80 years ago. Born in Lahore in 1889, he was educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Having taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912, he was appointed on the teaching staff of the M. A. O. Collegiate School, and also served for a time as one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trustees of that institution. In July 1927 he was appointed Secretary of the newly constituted Legislative Council in Bhopal and also State Publicity Officer. In addition to these duties, he was appointed, in August 1931, Secretary of the State Council and in October 1932, Secretary, Robkari Khas.

Gordon Watson Douglas, B.Sc., was educated at the University of Leeds, and matriculated at the University of London in 1919.

He graduated and obtained the Diploma in Leather Chemistry from the Leeds University. Research Assistant in the Proctor International Research Laboratory 1924-25. For several years Assistant Chemist with the City and County Analyst, Leeds. Deputy Gas Examiner, City of Leeds, 1926. Has carried out original research work on various scientific subjects and contributed several papers of a scientific nature to the technical journals. Member of several scientific societies including Society of Public Analysts, American Chemical Society, International Society of Leather Chemists and Society of Chemical Industry. Appointed State Chemist, Bhopal, on 10th October 1926. Since 1st August 1931, also holds charge of the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments of the Bhopal Government.

Major Mumtaz Ali Khan Bahadur, born in 1897 ; educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh ; joined Bhopal Victoria Lancers, 1st December 1918. Quarter-Master 1919 ; Adjutant 1920 ; became A.-D.-C. to Major General Nawab Obaidullah Khan ; attached as A.-D.-C. to the present Ruler, who was on the staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his Indian Tour ; Private Secretary to Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan Bahadur (now Ruler of Bhopal), 1922-25 ; A.-D.-C. to Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal during European Tour, 1925 ; A.-D.-C. to His Highness, 1925-27. Attached to 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Meerut, for training as Staff Officer ; General Staff Officer, Bhopal Staff Officer, Bhopal State Forces, 1928 ; War services, N.-W. F. Province Expeditionary Force, 1919.

Major Abdul Majid Khan, I.D.S.M., officiating Commandant, Bhopal Sultania Infantry, a lent officer from the Indian Army, 2[7th Rajput Regiment. Born in July 1896. Educated at the Mission High School Ludhiana and Forman Christian College, Lahore, from where he graduated. Commissioned as Jambadar in the Indian Army on 23rd August 1918, promoted to the rank of Subedar on 12th May 1921. In June 1931, his services were lent to the Bhopal State Forces. Was commissioned as an honorary Captain in the Bhopal State Forces in June 1931 and as an honorary Major in April 1932. War services, Mesopotamia 1918, 3rd Afghan War 1919, Waziristan operations, 1921-24. Mentioned in despatches and awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for services rendered in Khajuri operations, 1930.

Captain Abdul Aziz Khan, Officer Commanding, Gaubara-Taj Own Training Company (son of General Abdul Qayum Khan Bahadur, *Saukat-i-Jang*, O.B.E.), born 1892 ; educated at Alexandra High School, Bhopal ; appointed as supernumerary Jambadar in the Bhopal Army 1910 at the age of 18 years, made permanent Jambadar 1915, promoted to Wardi Major 1918 ; Risaldar 1918 ; recommended by Commander-in-Chief for King's Commission in Indian Army, 1918 ; promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, 1919 ; Lieutenant, 1922 ; Captain 1928, passed musketry at Small Arms School ; passed an equitation course with 7th Hussars, Meerut ; served in Dera Ismail Khan District during the Afghan War in 1919, 1919 N.-W. F. Medal and Clasp.

THE DEWAS STATES.

The Ruling Houses of the two States of Dewas, *i.e.*, the Senior and Junior Branches, claim descent from the ancient Paramara rulers of Malwa, through Vikramaditya. Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao Puar, two brothers who were cousins of Udaji Rao, the founder of Dhar, rose to prominence in the politics of the Maratha Empire and were closely associated with the Peshwa Bajirao, in the conquest of Malwa. The result was the foundation of the Dewas State in 1739, consisting of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, with shares in several other *parganas*.

Tukoji Rao, who is regarded as the founder of the Senior Branch, died in 1751, after subjugating, and levying tributes from, several of the Rajputana States. His son, Krishnaji, was for many years associated with Mahadaji Scindia in keeping control over the Delhi Emperor.

For 30 years before the British occupation of Malwa the Puars of Dewas had been plundered and oppressed by Scindia, Holkar and the Pindari chieftains and were deprived of most of their tributary payments as well as some of their territorial possessions. In 1818 the two chiefs then in possession, Tukoji Rao II, of the Senior Branch, and Anand Rao his cousin (adopted son of the grandson of Jiwaji), of the Junior Branch, entered into a Treaty by which they were assured of British protection. By Article 7 of this Treaty the two chiefs agreed to "act by an union of authority and to administer their affairs through one public minister." But by degrees, this union was relaxed until in 1841, a definite separation of administrative control was effected and each Ruler appointed his own minister. The two Branches are now separate States with distinct lands, revenue and administration. The Rulers of both Branches received the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918.

DEWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH).

Area—449 square miles.

Population—83,321.

Revenue—Rs. 6,30,000.

Salute—15 guns.

Brief History. See above.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., was born on the 1st January 1888 and succeeded his uncle on the 13th October 1899.

The Ruler.

He was invested with ruling powers on the 24th February 1908, having been educated by private tutors and at the Daly and Mayo Colleges. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1911.

His Highness married the daughter of the late Maharaja of Kolhapur, by whom he has a son and heir, **Yuvraj Vikram Sinha Rao Nana Saheb Maharaj, B.A.**, born on the 4th April 1910. The Yuvraj married the daughter of the Chief of Jath in December 1926, and has a son born on 12th May 1932.

His Highness has a younger brother, **Shrimant Jagdeorao Puar Bhau Sahib Maharaj, C.I.E.** His Highness left Dewas in October 1933, accompanied by his brother, and has made Pondichery his headquarters. In his absence the State is being administered by a council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

Jagirdars.

(1) Bhojakheri.

Area—6 square miles.

Population—571.

Revenue—Rs. 4,000.

Rao Dalpat Singh, a Sondhia by caste, was born on the 7th January 1900 and succeeded as a minor on the 9th September 1912. His holding consists of four villages with an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

(2) Jawasia.

Area—4 square miles.

Population—512.

Revenue—Rs. 13,000.

The Thakurs of Jawasia are Goyal Sesodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family. They seem to have taken up their abode in Malwa in very early days, but lost most of their possessions in 1818. During Sher Singh's time the *tanku* received by the Thakur from Gwalior, Indore and Dewas was guaranteed to him.

Rawat Giriraj Singh was born on the 13th October 1910, and succeeded on the 4th August 1921. The estate comprises three villages.

(3) Pathari.

Area—15 square miles.

Population—1,329.

Revenue—Rs. 18,000.

The Rawats of Pathari are Chawada Rajputs. The Thakur holds four guaranteed villages under the Dewas Darbar, Junior Branch, and eight unguaranteed villages under the Senior Branch. He receives a *tanka* of Rs. 4,835, Indore Hali (from both Branches) which was guaranteed to him by the mediation of Sir John Malcolm.

Rawat Shankar Singh was born in 1908 and succeeded on the 28th November 1932 ; he was granted administrative powers on the 20th February 1933.

Sardars.

The following are the first class or *Marutabi* Sardars :—

1. **Major Sardar Shiv Prasad.** He holds one hereditary jagir village, a cash *nemnuk* and miscellaneous lands yielding an annual income of about Rs. 10,000.

2. **Sardar Ramchandrarao Shivajirao Deokar, of Pawarda,** holds a hereditary jagir yielding an annual income of about Rs. 5,000.

3. **Sardar Ramrao Muke, Shikke Katarnavis Phadnis,** has a hereditary estate yielding an annual income of about Rs. 5,000.

4. **Sardar Abdhutrao Muke, Shikke Katarnavis Phadnis,** holds a hereditary estate yielding an annual income of about Rs. 5,000.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Reid Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S. (retired), **Sardar Keshavrao B. Bidwai, B.A., B.L.,** and **Mr. K. P. Naidu,** are members of the State Council, of which **Yuvaraj Vikram Sinha** is the President.

DEWAS STATE (JUNIOR BRANCH).

Area—419 square miles.

Population—70,513.

Revenue—Rs. 5,28,000.

Salute—15 guns.

Brief History. Please see under “The Dewas States” on page 59.

His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Puar was born on 12th July 1887, and succeeded in February 1934, his half-brother and first cousin by adoption the late Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. The Ruler's natural father, Shrimant Rao Sahib Jiwaji Rao Puar, was adopted by His Highness Haibat Rao Puar but did not succeed to the *gadi* on his death because of the subsequent birth of a natural son to Haibat Rao. Jiwaji Rao died in 1891, leaving two sons by different wives ; his younger son is the present Maharaja.

His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He then entered the

Imperial Cadet Corps. After studying law in England he returned to Dewas, and subsequently worked for a number of years as Home Member in the Gwalior State. He has a son, Yuvraj Yeshwant Rao Puar, who was born on 3rd March 1905. The Yuvaraj married Shrimant Padma Raje Maharaj and has a daughter, named Shrimant Durga Raje Maharaj.

His Highness has two daughters, Shrimant Alaknandabai Saheb Jadhav and Shrimant Indirabai Saheb Shitole. The former has three sons, Shrimant Sardar Bala Sahib Jadhav, Shrimant Appa Saheb Jadhav and Shrimant Gopuli Bal Jadhav and one daughter Shrimant Premnandabai Jadhav.

1. **Shrimant Chandra Rao Puar**, of Supa in the Deccan, who is a cousin of His Highness, holds in jagir the village of Baloda yielding Rs. 4,319 per annum and also receives an allowance of Rs. 844 per annum. He is a second class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency.

2. **Shrimant Dhairyashil Rao Puar**, of Malthan in the Deccan, is a cousin of His Highness. He holds in jagir the village of Badoli, yielding Rs. 3,290 per annum, and also receives an allowance of Rs. 1,877.

3. **Sardar Bhulchandra Rao Gharge** was born on 28th April 1928, and succeeded his father Sardar Shankar Rao Gharge on the latter's death in 1928. He holds in jagir the village of Rupakhedi yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,898. The family receives an annual allowance of Rs. 506.

4. **Sardar Khanderao Pachunkar** and **Anna Saheb Pachunkar** are joint jagirdars of Dhakadmendki. The village yields Rs. 1,866 per annum.

5. The village of Tumdawada originally bestowed in jagir but later resumed has been regranted in jagir in the name of **Trimbuk Rao Puar**. The village has an annual income of Rs. 2,100.

1. **Shankar Rao Keshav Gandhe** held jagir worth Rs. 24,051-8-6 a year liable to certain limitations, but recently his son **G. S. Gandhe, Bar.-at-Law** has succeeded him. He also receives cash allowance of Rs. 600 per annum.

2. **Sardar Narayan Rao Gopal Phadnis** is not in actual charge of his hereditary office. He holds four villages with an income of Rs. 12,678 per annum and also receives an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum.

3. **Sardar Vinayak Waman Dighe** holds in jagir, on behalf of the family, the village of Berkheda Katapai yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 4,052. He also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,215 per annum.

4. **Nilkanth Bhaskar Kirtane** holds in jagir the village of Mukundkhedi with a revenue of Rs. 1,384 per annum.

5. **Thakur Fateh Singh**, of Barkheda, holds an estate yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,169. He pays to the Darbar a yearly tribute and certain cesses.

6. **Thakur Madhao Singh of Asaoti** died in April 1927, and the Darbar sanctioned the succession of his son **Amarsingh** to the estate in January 1929. He was born on 18th February 1902 and is a Doria Rajput. The revenue of the estate amounts to Rs. 7,311 per annum, and he pays to the State Rs. 1,393 per annum as *tanka*.

7. **Thakur Ranjit Singh**, Zamindar of Ringnod, a Shrimal Rajput, is the representative of the senior branch of the family. He was born on the 14th February 1887. His estate yields an annual revenue of Rs. 5,882. He receives a cash allowance of Rs. 269 per annum while he pays Rs. 2,401-2-0 as *tanka* to the State.

8. **Thakur Raghunath Singh**, Zamindar of Ringnod, a Shrimal Rajput, represents the junior branch of the family. He was born on the 12th May 1902. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 5,807. He pays Rs. 1,793-4-9 as *tanka* to the State.

9. **Thakur Madan Singh of Uni**, a Doria Rajput, was born on the 8th January 1898, and succeeded to the estate which yields an annual revenue of Rs. 4,200. He pays Rs. 1,091-6-0 per annum to the Darbar as *tanka*.

10. **Thakur Parbat Singh of Gondi-Shankar** was born on the 31st December 1893. The estate yields an annual revenue of Rs. 7,300. He pays Rs. 5,405 as *tanka* to the State.

11. The Thakurs of Pathari and Jawasia hold villages from this State but reside in the Senior Branch jurisdiction.

Mr. R. J. Mankar, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member of the Huzur Cabinet, is in charge of the Political Department of the State and also officiates as President and Finance Member.

4. **Thakur Umrao Singh of Bisonia** is a Rathor Rajput. The jagir dates from Rawat Mohan Singh's time. It is worth Rs. 11,960 per annum.

5. **Thakur Ram Singh of Kila Borkhandi.** The holding is one of the earliest in the State, having been granted by Rawat Chhatar Singh. Ram Singh succeeded by adoption in 1905. He holds 27 villages worth Rs. 10,440 per annum.

6. **Thakur Shimbhu Singh of Sanwansi.** The Thakur is a Kachhwaha Rajput, his family being connected by marriage with that of the Ruler. He was born in 1888 and succeeded in 1918. His estate is worth Rs. 4,759 per annum.

7. **Thakur Madan Singh of Sanwansra,** born in 1891, holds an estate worth Rs. 7,620 per annum.

8. **Maharaj Himmat Singh of Sundarpura** is descended from Rawat Jagat Singh. He holds an estate worth Rs. 3,920 per annum.

9. **Thakur Dhul Singh of Phulkheri** is a Bhati Rajput. His sister was married to the present Ruler. His estate is worth Rs. 1,920 per annum. The Thakur was born in 1888 and succeeded in 1892. His eldest son is **Bishen Singh.**

10. **Thakur Sultan Singh of Raipuria,** who is a Khichi Chauhan, was born in 1868 and succeeded by adoption. His estate is valued at Rs. 3,950 per annum. He is privileged to make the *tilak* mark on the Raja's forehead, at his installation.

11. **Maharaj Mohkam Singh and Pahlad Singh of Bargaia.** These Thakurs are descendants of Zorawar Singh, a son of Rawat Jagat Singh. The revenue of the estate is Rs. 2,140 per annum, Mohkam Singh receiving Rs. 1,338 and Pahlad Singh the remainder.

12. **Maharaj Lal Singh of Naria Beh** traces his descent from Budh Singh, son of Rawat Jagat Singh. He holds an estate with an income of Rs. 2,390 per annum. He was born in 1886.

13. **Thakur Jaswant Singh of Baretha** holds one village with an income of Rs. 2,540 per annum. His family is descended from Maha Singh.

14. **Thakur Durjansal Singh of Orpur** traces his descent from Rawat Chhatar Singh. His estate is worth Rs. 3,936 per annum.

15. **Thakur Hari Singh of Pura** holds an estate worth Rs. 2,450 per annum. He was born in 1891 and succeeded in 1912.

16. **Thakur Durjansal Singh of Gehunkheri** is an Umat Rajput descended from Maha Singh. His estate yields Rs. 3,154 per annum.

17. **Thakurs Jujhar Singh and Kesri Singh of Silapti** are descended from Rawat Krishnaji. They share an estate with an income of Rs. 3,810 per annum. Jujhar Singh was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1901. His eldest son, **Chain Singh,** was born in 1882. Kesri Singh was born in 1885.

18. Thakur Jaswant Singh of Tumria Barodia, is a descendant of Maha Singh. He holds two villages yielding Rs. 2,000 a year.

Other minor jagirdars who may be mentioned are :—Rao Bapu Sahib of Amdor ; Pandit Ballkrishna Rao Joshi of Bejar, the State astrologer ; Pandit Ramadharji of Talaora, family Guru to the Ruler ; Prohit Surajlal of Mohanpura ; Munshi Usuf Khan of Berasia and Bapu Lal of Niwania, great grandson of a former Diwan.

Khan Bahadur Syed Shaukat Ali, B.A., an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is the Diwan. His services were lent to the State in January 1926. He retired from Government service in 1930.

Official.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NARSINGARH FAMILY.

Rawat Kishan Singh.

Dungar Singh.

Udaji
(Rajgarh Family).

Dudaji

Hate Singh.

Jagirdars of Bhatkhera.

Ajab Singh.

I. Paras Ram. (1681-95).

II. Dadel Singh. (1695).

III. Moti Singh. (1695-1751).

IV. Khuman Singh. (1751-66).

V. Achal Singh. (1766-95).

VI. Sobhag Singh (1795-1827).

Chain Singh
(Died in life time of
Sobhag Singh).

VII. Hanwant Singh
(1827-73)
(Adopted from the
Bhatkhera family).

Bhawani Singh
(Died in life time of
Hanwant Singh).

VIII Pratap Singh
(1873-90).

IX. Mahtab Singh
(1890-95).

X. Arjun Singh. (1895-1924
from Bhatkhera family).

XI. H. H. Vikram Singh.
(1924).

Hanwant Singh
(Succeeded Sobhag Singh).

Chhatarsal.

By adoption
Dalpat Singh.

Arjun Singh
(Succeeded Mahtab
Singh).

Ram Singh
(Succeeded Dalpat
Singh Bhatkhera).

Jagnarayan Singh.

Lachman Singh.

Gajaji.

Rup Singh.

Anup Singh.

Jait Singh.

(Received Bhatkhera in Jagir).

Sanwat Singh.

Pratap Singh.

Moti Singh.

Sajjan Singh.

NARSINGARH STATE.

Area—73½ square miles.

Population—113,873.

Revenue—Rs. 9,06,000.

Salute—11 guns.

See under Rajgarh. Narsingarh is a mediatised State, and pays a tribute to the Maharaja Holkar as arranged through the British Government in 1819.

Brief History.

His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, who is an Umat Rajput, was born on the 21st September 1909. He succeeded his father Raja Sir Arjun Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 23rd April 1924. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928, he paid a visit to Europe. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. He went on another European tour in 1933 which lasted for more than six months.

Jagirdars.

The jagirdars are of three classes (I) *Bhaibands* or descendants of the Ruling Family (II) *Umraos* and (III) *Raos* and *Charans*. Succession is regulated by the law of primogeniture.

(I) BHAIBANDS OR DESCENDANTS.

Maharaj Sajjan Singh, uncle of the present Ruler, was born in 1899. He succeeded his father Maharaj Dhuankheri. Moti Singh in 1932, the latter's death having taken place in December 1929. The jagir consists of three villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 7,659.

Maharaj Ram Singh, uncle of His Highness, died on the 30th April 1930, leaving four sons of whom Bhatkhera. Maharaj Jagnarayan Singh, born in 1912, is the eldest. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore and passed the matriculation examination. Thereafter he was placed in charge of the Tahsil at Pachore for revenue training and has made good progress. There are 12 villages attached to this jagir, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 15,230. Owing to the minority of Maharaj Jagnarayan Singh the jagir is under the management of the Court of Wards.

Thakur Karan Singh of Jharkia is an Umat Rajput. He was born in 1886, and succeeded his father Jharkia. Nawal Singh in 1920. He has no son. The annual revenue of the jagir is Rs. 2,240.

Thakur Takhat Singh of Ronsla is an Umat Rajput. He was born in 1898 and succeeded his father Benai Singh on the 8th October 1913. The revenue of his estate is about Rs. 5,894.

Ronsla.

Thakur Udai Singh of Mundla Reti is an Umat Rajput. He was born in 1905 and succeeded his father Bijai Singh on the 8th October 1927. The revenue of his estate is Rs. 2,023.

Mundla Reti.

Thakur Devi Singh of Borkhera is an Umat Rajput. He was born in 1890, and succeeded his father Amar Singh on his death in September 1927. The jagir yields a revenue of Rs. 7,605.

Borkhera.

Thakur Chhatarsal of Lasurlia is an Umat Rajput, being a descendant of a son of Rawat Kishen Singh. He was born in 1873, and succeeded to the jagir in 1907. The jagir was confiscated owing to his refractory conduct in 1914 but was restored by the late Ruler in 1918. The annual revenue of the estate is Rs. 5,478. **Kunwar Dhiraj Singh** born in 1901 is his eldest son. He received his education in the Sehore High School and passed the matriculation examination. He is now serving the State as Tahsildar in the Khujnere Pargana.

Lasurlia.

Maharaj Gordhan Singh is an illegitimate son of Raja Hanwant Singh. He was born in 1865 and was granted a jagir in 1887. He has three sons ; **Onkar Singh** born in 1890 is the eldest. The jagir consists of three villages with an annual income of Rs. 6,520. Two of these are under State management owing to the indebtedness of the jagirdar, and one village, Chowki, has been released for his maintenance.

Nipania.

Maharaj Kishore Singh of Bhojpuria was born in 1900 and succeeded his father Maharaj Madho Singh (an illegitimate son of Raja Hanwant Singh) on 14th January 1926. He has three villages which yield a revenue of Rs. 4,011 per annum.

Bhojpuria.

Thakur Chhatarsal Singh of Parlia Bana is an Umat Rajput and was born in 1890. He succeeded to the jagir on the death of his father Thakur Karan Singh. The annual revenue of the estate is 1,465.

Parlia Bana.

Kunwar Shambhu Singh, jagirdar of Mundli, is the second son of Maharaj Gordhan Singh and was born in 1892. The villages of Mundli and Mundla were granted to him in recognition of his good services in 1915. They are worth Rs. 3,151 per annum. His eldest son **Hardayal Singh** was born in 1913. Both the villages were under State management owing to the indebtedness of the jagirdar, but one of them was subsequently released.

Mundli.

(II) UMRAOS.

Thakur Dhiraj Singh of Tori is a Khichi Rajput whose ancestors served the State in early days. He has the privilege of marking the *tilak* on the forehead of the Ruler at his installation. He was born in 1870 and succeeded to the jagir in 1920 on the death of his nephew Sardar Singh. Thakur Dhiraj Singh is a consultative member of the Council of State. He holds a jagir of 5 villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 11,928. He has no son.

Thakur Gordhan Singh, Jhala Rajput, died without issue on the 30th November 1932, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son **Thakur Kishan Singh**. The jagir yields a revenue of about Rs. 3,800.

The jagirdar, **Muhammad Khadim Hussain Khan**, was born in 1888, and succeeded his father Muhammad Umar Khan in 1932. He is an Afghan and belongs to the Lodhi sub-clan. The estate consists of one village with a rent roll of Rs. 3,362 per annum.

Thakur Raghunath Singh of Karlawad is a Jhala Rajput. His family has long served the Darbar. He succeeded to the jagir in 1933. It is valued at Rs. 2,600 per annum.

Thakur Zalim Singh of Hinoti is a Bhati Rajput. He holds one village worth Rs. 1,277 per annum. He also holds land in Jaisalmer State. He was born in 1855 and succeeded to the jagir in 1920. He has a son **Chhatarsal Singh** who was born in 1915.

Thakur Bhim Singh of Mawalia is a Kichi Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan. He was born in 1906 and succeeded to the jagir in 1919. He holds one village yielding Rs. 1,747 per annum.

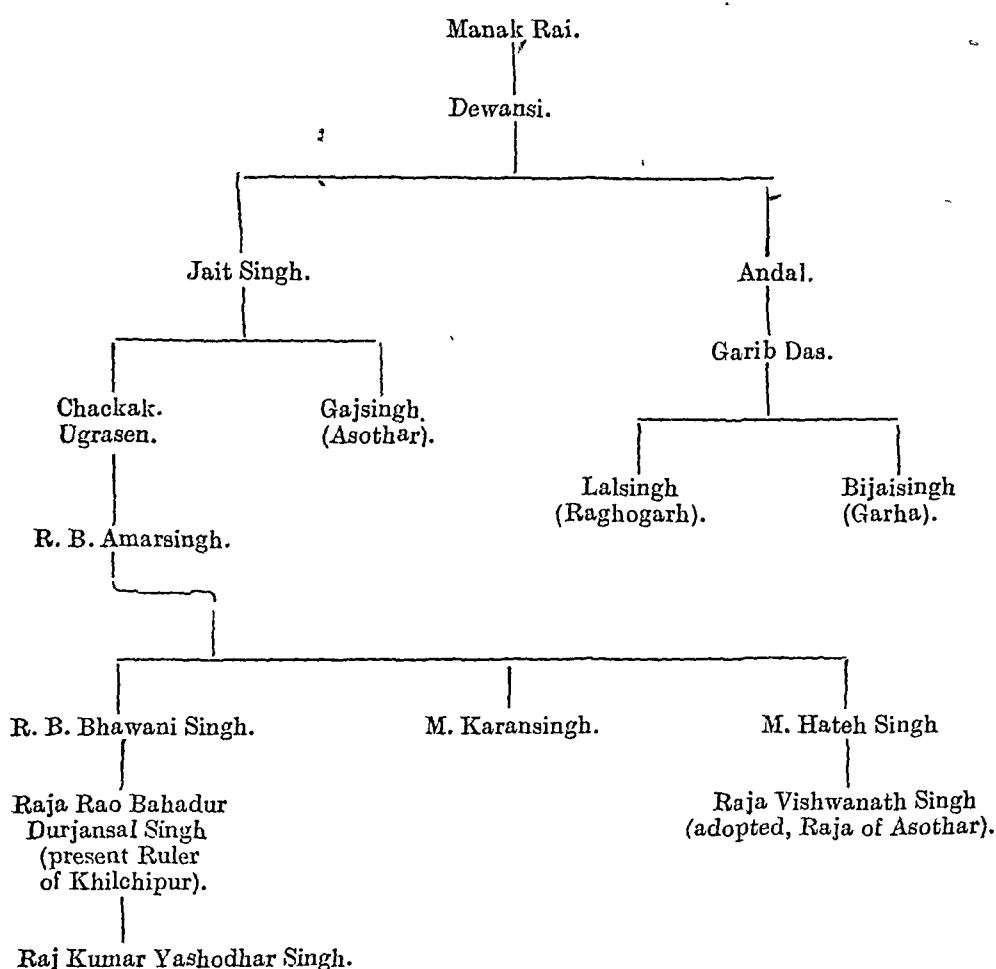
(III) RAOS AND CHARANS.

Bareth Nathu Dan of Madara, the State Charan, was born in 1899 and succeeded to the jagir in 1933.

Rao Ranjit Singh of Jamonia Johar is a Rao by caste and is the hereditary bard of the Ruling Family. He is more than 55 years old and succeeded his brother Rao Raghunath Singh on the 25th May 1927. His jagir yields Rs. 2,103 per annum. He has no son.

Thakur Jagdish Singh, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Dewan of the State on the 24th September 1932. He belongs to the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, and is a lent officer.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KHILCHIPUR FAMILY.



KHILCHIPUR STATE.

Area—273 square miles.

Population—45,583.

Revenue—2,92,000.

Salute—9 guns.

The Khilchipur State was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544 after the Khichis left their ancient capital of Mau Gagrion.

Brief History. In the year 1793 A. D. the State became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In the year 1844 through the mediation of the British Government the tribute which was formerly paid to the Maharaja Scindia was assigned to the British Government. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the present Ruler in 1928.

Raja Rao Bahadur Durjansal Singh, who is a Khichi Chauhan, was born on the 26th August 1897, succeeded in 1908, and was invested with ruling powers in 1918. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore and received administrative training in the Central Provinces. He married in 1916 a daughter of the late Raja Sir Jaswant Singh of Sailana and has a son, Rajkumar Yashodhar Singh, born on the 6th March 1918, who is receiving education at the Daly College.

Raja Vishwanath Singh, son of the late Maharaj Hateh Singh (an uncle of the Ruler, since deceased), was born in 1911 and having been adopted in 1920 by the Rani Sahiba of Asothar has succeeded to the estate of the late Raja Krishna Pal Singh of Asothar in Fatehpur District United Provinces.

Sardars.

1. **Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Baorikheda** is eighth in descent from Dewan Fateh Singh and was born on the 7th December 1919. He has two younger brothers **Krishna Pal Singh** and **Bijai Singh**. His holding comprises 4 villages with a rental of Rs. 5,036 per annum.

2. **Thakur Raghunath Singh of Amanpura** was born in 1888. His jagir is worth Rs. 1,500 per annum. His son **Kalyan Singh** was born in 1911.

3. **Thakur Lachhman Singh of Bhumria** was born in 1889. His jagir is worth Rs. 3,640 per annum. His son **Mahabir Singh** was born in 1913.

4. **Thakur Zalim Singh of Paprel** was born in 1869. His jagir is worth Rs. 1,900 per annum. His eldest son **Bhawani Singh** was born in 1894.

Thakur Indar Singh, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Dewan of the State on the 1st March 1931. He graduated from the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and took his degree of LL.B. from the Law College, Lahore.

KURWAI STATE.

Area—142 square miles.

Population—22,076.

Revenue—Rs. 2,50,000.

The present Ruling House was founded in the first half of the 18th century by one Muhammad Diler Khan, an Afghan contemporary of Dost

Brief History. Muhammad Khan of Bhopal, with whom he was at one time in alliance. On his death his possessions were divided between his sons, the elder receiving Kurwai and the younger Muhammadgarh and Basoda. During the decline of the Moghal Empire the Kurwai State obtained power and dominion not inferior to that of Bhopal, but during the Maratha period it rapidly declined although it has always remained independent, the assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1778 especially marking it out as an object of Maratha persecution. In 1818 the Nawab applied to the British Government for protection against the local officials of the Maharaja Scindia and it was arranged that he should remain in undisturbed possession of his territory. In 1885 the then Nawab was granted a *personal* salute of 9 guns as an acknowledgment of just and approved administration of his State.

Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was born in 1901 and succeeded in

The Ruler.

1906 on the death of his father, Nawab Yakub Ali Khan. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore and the Mayo College, Ajmer, and subsequently became a selected cadet at the Royal Military College Sandhurst, whence he returned with the King's Commission and was for a time attached to the Worcestershire Regiment at Nasirabad. He then retired from the army and, after undergoing training in civil administration at Saugor, was invested with powers in April 1923. He married, in June 1926, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal and a son was born of the marriage on the 29th March 1934.

The only jagir in the State is held by **Bapu Sakharam**

Jagirdar

Achwal, who is the adopted son of the late jagirdar Bhau Raghunath Rav. The grant was originally made under the Peshwa's orders as recompense for a murder.

1. **Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Haji Ahmaddin Khan** was appointed

Officials.

Dewan on 1st April 1934. He is connected with the ruling family of Tonk, in Rajputana, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and served in the Daly College at Indore as "House master" for 12 years.

2. **Munshi Fazal Rasul Khan**, Chief Secretary to the Nawab, was appointed to this post on 1st April 1934. He first entered the State service in August 1920 as Mir Munshi to the Superintendent.

MAKRAI STATE.

Area—155 square miles.

Population—15,519.

Revenue—Rs. 1,38,000.

The Rulers belong to an ancient Raj Gond family, claiming

Brief History. descent from the Mandla Rajas. The title of "Raja Hathiayarai" is said to have

been conferred by the Moghal Emperors. The early history of the State is obscure, but it is believed that about 1663 Makrand Shah, taking advantage of the chaotic condition of the country on the downfall of the Moghal power, came from Kalibhit now in Nimar district, built a fort at Makrai and succeeded in annexing about 50 villages. His successors struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwas, Scindia and the Pindaris, until the State was eventually taken under British protection in 1844. Raja Lachhu Shah ruled for 45 years from 1866. Raja Chhatersal Shah succeeded him in 1911 and was given a sanad recognising him as a Feudatory Chief. He died childless in 1918 and was succeeded by his cousin and adopted son Drigpalshah. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 20th October 1925. During the minority of Raja Drigpalshah the State was administered by a Council of Regency with Rani Bhupkunwar as Regent. The State was formerly under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, but in 1919 it was transferred to the control of the Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States. From April 1933 it has been transferred to the control of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

Raja Todarshah Hathiayarai, who was a distant relative of

The Ruler.

the late Chief, was born on the 20th March 1908 and succeeded to the *gadi*

on the death of Raja Drigpalshah without issue on the 17th April 1929. The State, during the period of his minority, from 17th April 1929 to 23rd April 1932, was taken under the direct management of the Political Agent, Raipur. The Raja was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States, Raipur, on the 23rd April, 1932, but the State is under financial control for the present. The Raja lives an orthodox life and is not well acquainted with English. He has one son, **Devishah**, born on 4th August 1931. A second son was born on the 3rd May 1934.

The Raja has no near relatives. There are no jagirdars

Relatives and Notables. except a leading *muafidar* Ramkaranrao, whose ancestors received two *muafi* villages

as a reward for securing the restoration of the State from Doulatrao Scindia.

Rai Sahib Motiram Mujmer, a senior Tahsildar of the Central Official. Provinces, was appointed Dewan of the State on 10th October 1932.

MUHAMMADGARH STATE.

Area—29 square miles.

Population—2,658.

Revenue—Rs. 16,000.

This small State is an off-shoot of Kurwai. In 1753 Ashan-ulla Khan of Basoda divided his lands

Brief History. between his two sons, Nawab Muhammad Khan and Nawab Muhammad Bakaullah Khan. Nawab Muhammad Khan thus became the founder of Muhammadgarh.

Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan was born in 1890, and in 1910 succeeded on the abdication of his father Nawab Hatim Quli Khan. He was granted administrative powers in 1912. The Nawab is of unsound mind and the State is now under the management of the Political Agent in Bhopal. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 27th December 1926 ; the Nawab has two daughters by his first and two sons by his second marriage.

The Ruler. The Nawab has two brothers, **Mian Wajid Quli Khan**, born in 1895, and **Mian Sardar Quli Khan**, born in 1898. He has also four half brothers, **Muhammad Masud Quli Khan**, **Muhammad Liaqat Quli Khan**, **Muhammad Sakhawat Quli Khan** and **Muhammad Latafat Quli Khan**.

Hakim Quli Khan, a member of the Ruling Family, holds a Jagirdar small estate in jagir.

Khan Bahadur Mian Sardar Quli Khan is the Chief Secretary of the State.

PATHARI STATE.

Area—30 square miles.

Population—2,940.

Revenue—Rs. 57,000.

The Ruler belongs to the Bhopal family, being a descendant

Brief History.

of Sultan Muhammad Khan, son of Dost Muhammad Khan. The Nawab's ancestor originally held the fort of Rahatgarh and its dependencies, the latter including the Mahal of Pathari. In 1806 Rahatgarh was besieged by Scindia, and eventually the Nawab was left in possession of Pathari alone.

Nawab Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1913. His eldest son, **Nawabzada Sharah Muhammad Khan**, was born in 1896.

The Ruler.

One jagir exists in the State. It is said to have been granted to one **Thakur Surat Singh** as a personal reward for his loyal services in 1744. A. D.

Jagirdar

The jagir was conferred in 1920 on the present holder **Raghunath Singh**, who is not a direct descendant of the original grantee.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Salute States :—Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Baoni, Chhatarpur, Baraundha, Nagod and Maihar.

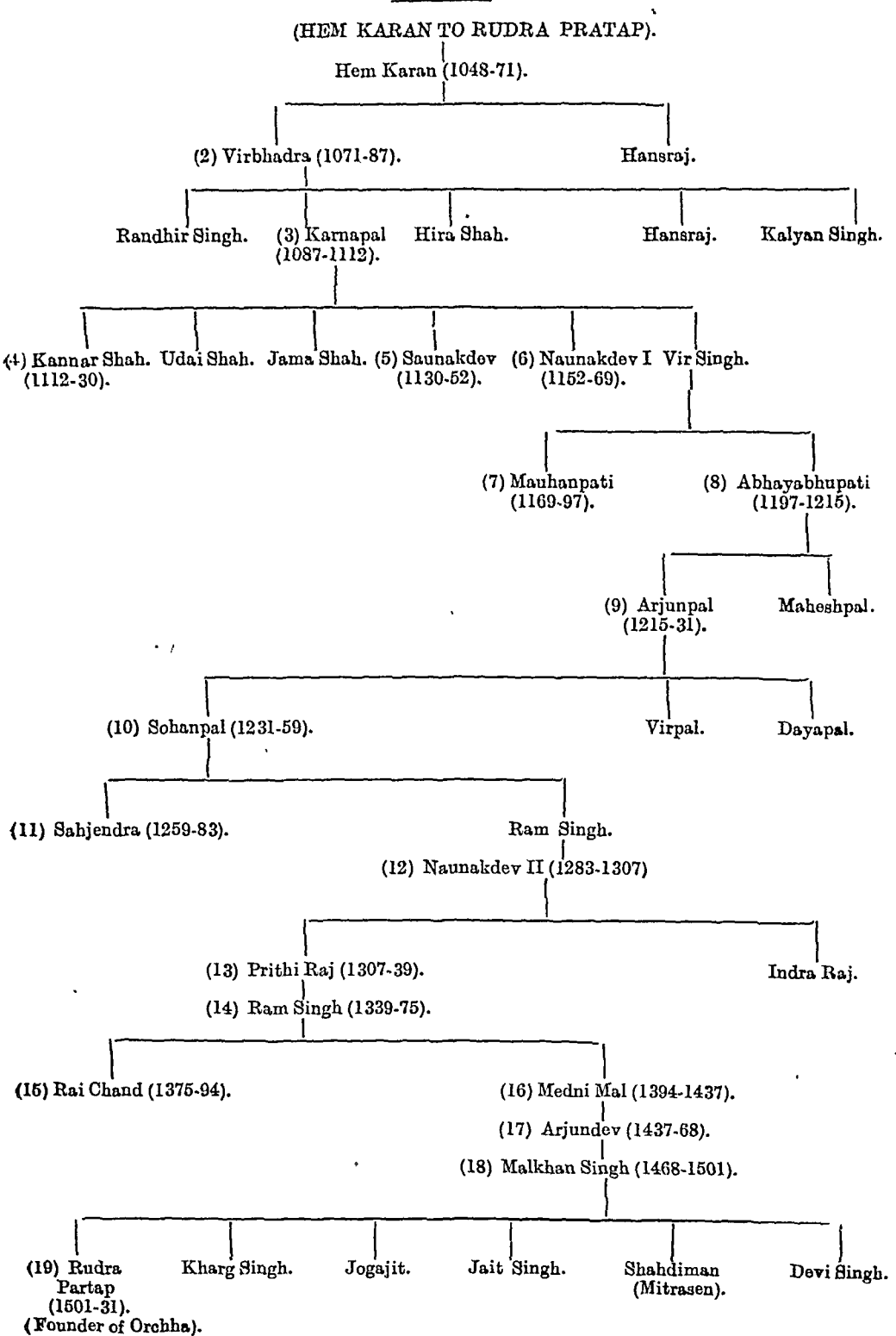
Non-salute States :—Sarila, Sohawal, Kothi, Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Kamta-Rajaula, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori-Fatehpur, Banka Pahari, Jigni, Lugasi, Bihat, Beri, Alipura. Gaurihar, Garrauli and Naigawan Rebai.

The Bundelkhand Agency was created in 1802 when, after the treaty of Bassein, a Political Officer was appointed to introduce administrative order into this tract. The headquarters, which used to be at Kaitha, were moved to Nowgong in 1843. An Assistant Political Agent was formerly stationed at Nagod.

In 1857 a Political Officer was attached to the Rewa Darbar. In 1871 a separate Agency called the Baghelkhand Agency was established comprising Rewa, Baraundha, Nagod, Maihar and a few petty States and Jagirs, with headquarters at Satna. As a measure of economy the two Agencies of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand were amalgamated on the 1st December 1931. The headquarters of the combined Agency are at Nowgong which is 19 miles by road from Harpalpur, a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the G. I. P. Railway, and 64 miles from Jhansi. The officer in charge of the Agency is designated the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. With effect from the 24th June 1933 the Rewa Darbar came into direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, and the Political Agent in Bundelkhand has now practically no concern with the affairs of Rewa.

A.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ORCHHA FAMILY.



N. B.—The ruling Chiefs are indicated with figures in brackets.

II. Bharti Chand
(1531-54).

shamdas Bhupati Shah.
alias
Sundardas).

IV. Ram Shagar Singh Dev.
(1592-1605) (Masneh Family).

Sangram Shah

Bharat Shah. Parmanand. Kishan Singh. Vagh Raj. Tulsi Das.

Devi Singh.
(1634-36).

IX. Indramani (1672-75).

Durag Singh.

X. Yashwant Singh (1675-84).

Durjan Singh.

Chanderi

Man Singh.

XI. Bhagwant Singh (1684-89).

Ajurd Singh.

XII. Udot Singh (1689-1736).
(adopted by Maharani of Yashwant Singh).

Ramchandra.

Prajapat.

Fateh Singh
(Daudpura).

Mur Prahlad.

Mardan Singh.

Amar Singh XIII. Prithvi Singh
(Khaniadhana). (1736-52).

arwa Singh.

XV. Hate Singh.
(1765-68).

XVI. Man Singh.
(1768-75).

Singh (1752-65).

Chand (adopted)
(175-76).

majit (adopted) XX. Tej Singh
(1817). (1834-41).

Bhawar Singh
(1834).

XXI. Sujan Singh
(cousin) (1841-54).

Singh (adopted)
ani (1854-74).

up Singh, brother
ief (1874-1930).

Sawant Singh,
(succeeded by adoption
to the Bijawar State).

gh. Jayendra Singh. Mahendra Singh.

ORCHHA STATE.

Area—2,080 square miles.

Population—314,661.

Revenue—Rs. 13,09,000.

Salute—15 guns.

Orchha, or as it is generally called, Tikamgarh, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundel-

Brief History.

khand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas however severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

The history of the State begins from the time of Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh (1501-31). The Bundela Rulers came into collision with the Moghals and Orchha was overrun by the Imperial forces in 1577, but Maharaja Vir Singh Dev (1605-26) ingratiated himself with the Emperor Jehangir and became the most famous of the Orchha Rulers. In 1626 this Ruler granted Datia to his son, Bhagwan Rao, thus creating a separate State.

When the British entered Bundelkhand a treaty of friendship and alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahendra in 1812.

His Highness The Ruler.

Saramad-i-Rajahai-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, the head of the Bundela clan, was born

the death of his grandfather His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The present Ruler was educated at the Daly College, Indore, Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College, Ajmer. He also received administrative training in the Saugor District of the Central Provinces. He and his brother Karan Singh were selected to act as Pages to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar held in Delhi in 1911.

He first married a sister of the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March, 1919, who is now dead. He subsequently married a granddaughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal. His Highness has a son and heir, **Raja Bahadur Devendra Singh**, who was born on the 6th November 1919 to his first wife; by his second wife he has a daughter. The heir-apparent is now at the Daly College, Indore; he was selected to act as a Page to His Excellency the Viceroy at an Investiture held at Delhi on the 4th December 1932.

His Highness has three brothers :—

Sawai Rao Raja General Karan Singh Ju Dev born in 1902,
Relatives. **Rao Raja Colonel Jayendra Singh Ju Dev**

born in 1904, **Rao Raja Mahendra Singh Ju Dev** born in 1910.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar is His Highness' uncle.

LIAGGCI

All the jagirs in the State were created subsequent to its founding. Ordinarily a jagir passes to the sons of the deceased, the eldest son receiving one-fourth or some other fraction of the estate as an additional share, his share being therefore usually termed "Sawai" or one and a quarter. *Nazarana* is payable on all successions, direct or indirect, but this is sometimes remitted according to the pleasure of His Highness.

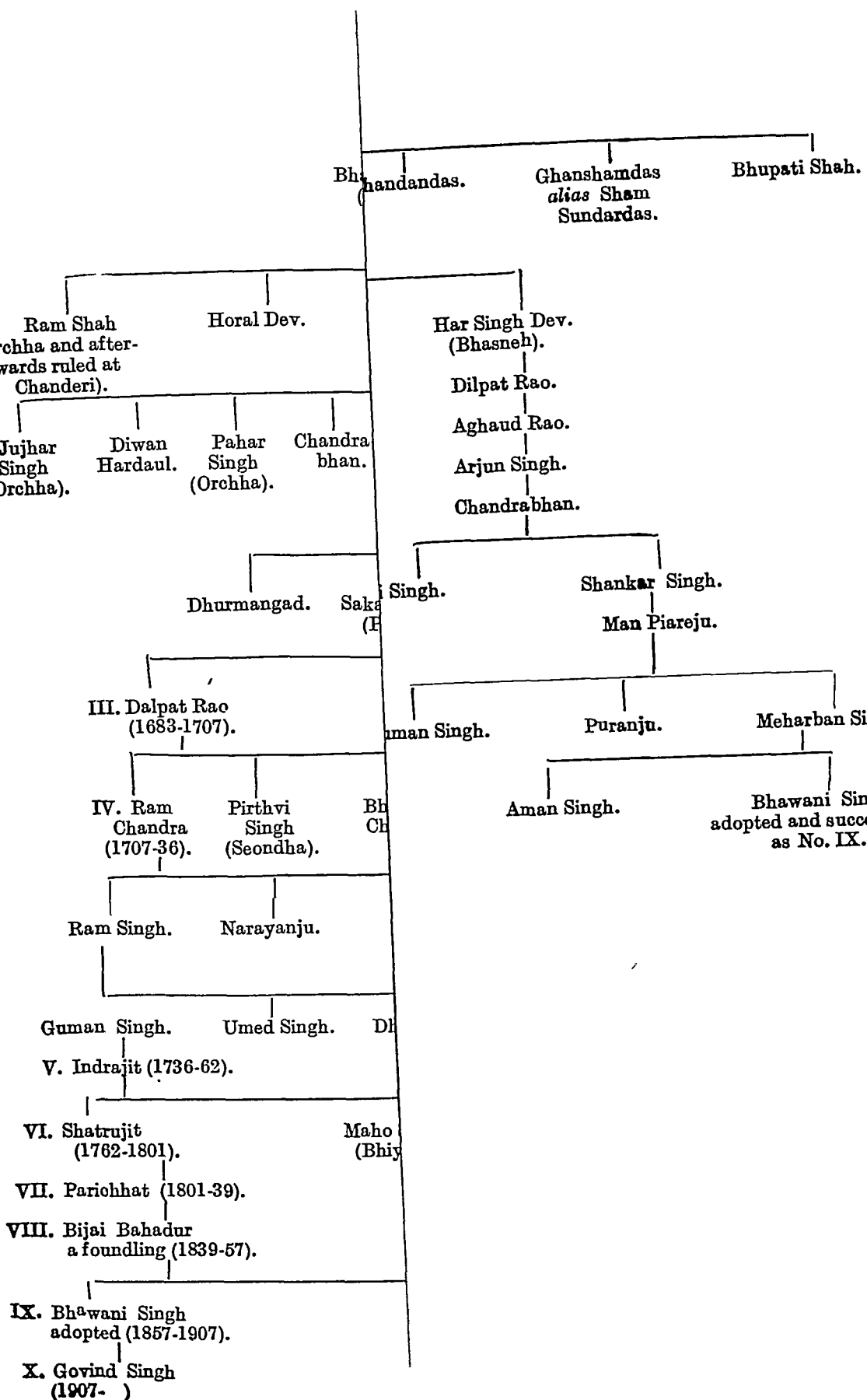
The following are the holders of the principal jagirs in the State :—

1. Widow of Sawai Rao Bahadur General Gambhir Singh of Digora.
2. Sawai Diwan Bahadur Khalak Singh of Manpura. His eldest son is K. Gambhir Singh *alias* Sohan Singh.
3. Sawai Diwan Bahadur Colonel Mazboot Singh of Digora.
4. Diwan Balwant Singh of Bijna.
5. Diwan Mardan Singh of Bijna.
6. Diwan Deo Singh of Lakhepur. His eldest son is K. Suba Singh.
7. K. Moorat Singh of Daudpura.
8. K. Atbal Singh of Bharokar. His nephew is K. Manohar Singh.
9. Rao Jawahar Singh of Panchampur. His eldest son is K. Bhan Pratap Singh.
10. Sawai Diwan Badal Ju of Saingawan. His eldest son is K. Durag Singh.
11. Sawai Diwan Bhawani Singh.
12. Rao Pritpal Singh of Ubora. He has a minor son.
13. Diwan Jujhar Singh of Chauka. His son is K. Lachman Singh.
14. K. Bahadur Singh of Birora.
15. K. Vikramajit Singh of Ubora.
16. K. Madho Singh of Ladhaura.
17. Diwan Bahadur Kishore Singh of Khargapur. His eldest son is K. Arjun Singh.
18. Sawai Rao Bahadur Parbat Singh of Palera.
19. Rao Ranmat Singh of Deori.
20. Sawai Diwan Annek Singh of Palera.

21. Diwan Lokpal Singh of Jeron.
22. Diwan Harbans Rai of Deri.
23. Diwan Balwant Singh of Deri.
24. K. Madho Singh of Hirapur.
25. K. Dalip Singh of Khondera.

The Chief Minister is *Major Pandit Bindeshwari Prasad*
 Officials. *Pande, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S.*

Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Behari Misra,
 M.A., the former Diwan, works as Adviser to His Highness.



DATIA STATE.

Area—912 square miles.

Population—158,834.

Revenue—Rs. 14,33,000.

Salute—15 guns.

The Datia State was founded in 1926 by Bhagwan Rao, a son of Maharaja Vir Singh Dev of Orchha. In 1804 Raja Parichhat concluded a treaty with the British Government. After the deposition of Peshwa in 1818 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of its Ruler to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him.

Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born on 21st June 1886 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh, on 5th August 1907. He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura, in Gwalior State, who is now dead. He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Kathiawar) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. in 1918 for War services and the G.C.I.E. in 1932 as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in March 1933.

The Heir-Apparent **Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh** was born in 1907 and married to a daughter of the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur. His Highness has also one daughter and another son, by the second Maharani, born in October 1926. The Heir-Apparent's eldest son Bhaiya Krishna Singh was born on the 29th December 1928, and two other sons Bhaiyas Balram Singh and Chhotey Raja were born on the 28th March, 1931 and the 29th April 1933, respectively. The Heir-Apparent has also two daughters, Bais Krishna Kumari and Saraswati Devi, born respectively on the 6th January 1926 and the 13th January 1930.

The Baroni Thakurs.—The Baroni Jagir was originally granted to Chhatrasal, a son of Prithiraj, a brother of Raja Subhkaran. The Thakurs were long recalcitrant, but, after much dispute, it was decided that they were politically subordinate to the Darbar.

The Jagir is held in shares by members of the family. Some of the holders are legitimate and others illegitimate. There are at present 12 shareholders, namely :—

Diwan Jangjit Singh, who succeeded his father Diwan Daryao Singh in 1908. He was born in 1883 and holds a jagir of nine villages yielding an annual income of about Rs. 9,000. He has one son named **Daulat Singh**, who was born in 1902.

Diwan Ranbir Singh, who succeeded his father, **Diwan Deo Singh**, in 1915. He was born in 1885 and holds nine villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 9,000. He has a son.

Diwan Puran Singh, who holds eight villages, worth Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Diwan Bahadur Singh, who succeeded in 1905. The estate comprises eight villages with an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum of which half is paid for life to the jagirdar's aunt. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. A son was born to him in 1926.

Kunwar Devi Singh, who was born in 1889 and who holds an estate which comprises three villages with an income of about Rs. 6,000 per annum. He has a son, **Kunwar Jaswant Singh**.

Kunwar Chhatrasal succeeded in 1928. The jagir is worth Rs. 6,000 per annum, but half of the revenue goes to the jagirdar's aunt, the wife of **Kunwar Sukh Sahib**.

Kunwar Jaswant Singh was born in 1875 and succeeded in 1884. The jagir is worth about Rs. 1,500 per annum. He has a son, **Devi Singh**, born in 1909.

Kunwar Parbat Singh (Junior) born in 1879. The estate is worth about Rs. 1,500 per annum.

Kunwar Bhagwant Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded his father in 1909. The jagir is worth Rs. 3,000 and consists of five villages shared equally with his half brothers. His eldest son, **Himmat Singh**, was born in 1894.

Kunwar Narayan Singh was born in 1910 and succeeded in 1915. The jagir comprises six villages yielding Rs. 16,000 per annum. He has a brother, **Jagdish Singh**, born in 1914.

Kunwar Durag Singh was born in 1891 and succeeded his father in 1915. The estate comprises three villages, worth Rs. 2,500 per annum, and is shared with an uncle.

Kunwar Dhiraj Singh was born in 1861 and holds a jagir of three villages worth Rs. 2,500 per annum. He has a son, **Kamal Singh**, born in 1909.

The Bhiyad Jagirs :—These holdings, worth in the aggregate about Rs. 10,600 per annum, are held by various members of the Ruler's family, named below :—

Diwan Aman Singh, Diwan Bhagwan Singh, Kunwar Zalim Singh, Diwan Manohar Singh, Kunwar Hindupat, Kunwar Bankatju, Kunwar Surat Singh and Kunwar Udit Singh.

Bhaiyaju Baldeo Singh Pironewala.—The Thakur is a Dhandera by caste. He was born in 1915 and succeeded in 1918. Maharaja Rudra Pratap of Panna married into this family. The title is taken from the village of Pirona in the Jalaun District which is still held in *Mustajari* by the Thakur. The Thakur enjoys a revenue of about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Diwan Lachman Singh of Chauka.—The Thakur is a Dhandera Rajput, and a cousin of the present Maharaja. He was born in 1881 and has a son, **Udet Singh**, born in 1912.

Rao Bahadur Ju Hamir Singh of Karahiya.—He is a Bundela Ponwar and holds a jagir of about Rs. 11,000 per annum.

Colonel Chatur Singh of Kumarra.—The Thakur is a Dhandera. The jagir with a revenue of Rs. 5,200 per annum is shared by several members of the family. **Colonel Chatur Singh** has a brother, **Kunwar Budh Singh**.

Diwan Mangal Singh of Sakni, born in 1908, succeeded in 1918. He is a Ponwar Rajput. Maharaja Bijai Bahadur married into this family. **Mangal Singh** has two uncles named **Bahadur Singh** and **Bishan Singh** and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 1,700 a year.

Rao Durag Singh of Suara.—The Thakur is a Ponwar, holding a jagir of Rs. 6,000 per annum. Maharaja Parichhat married into this family.

Diwan Bahadur Ranjor Singh of Damron, who is a Ponwar, was born in 1885, and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He has a son born in 1926.

Rao Jagat Raj of Manpura is dead. The question of succession has not yet been decided.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmed, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., is the Diwan of the State.

He is a retired member of the United Provinces Civil Service and served as Revenue Member of the Bharatpur State Council for several years and as Judicial Secretary of Dholpur for 9 years. He is a member of the courts of the United and Aligarh Universities, a Trustee of the Agra College and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London. He is a Darbari in the United Provinces and was appointed by the Government of India as a member of the Opium Committee from 21st November 1927 to 31st March 1928. He was knighted in January 1931.

Kazi Amiruddin Ahmed, B.A., Naib Diwan. He is a Superintendent of Post Offices under the Government of India and his services have been lent to the Datia Darbar for two years. Previous to this he was Diwan of Bijawar. He is the eldest son of Sir Azizuddin Ahmed.

Mr. Bishan Das, B.A., LL.B.—Chief Judge.

Mr. Kalika Pershad, B.A., LL.B.—Permanent Puisne Judge.

Pandit Tara Dut Joshi, B.A.—Chief Revenue Officer—Additional Judge.

1. TREE OF



SAMTHAR STATE.

Area—178 square miles.

Population—33,307.

Revenue—Rs. 3,40,000. (This includes Rs. 2,00,000 income of alienated lands.)

Salute—11 guns.

The Samthar State had its origin in a jagir and other honours conferred by Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia on Madan Singh Gujar and his son, Devi Singh, about the middle of the 18th century. When the British entered Bundelkhand Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government. A Treaty was concluded with him in 1817.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who is a Bargujar by caste, was born on the 26th August 1864 and succeeded his father on the 17th June 1896. He has contracted four marriages, two wives since dead being from the Sojna family, and two from the Jakhauli family, both of Gwalior State. The Heir-Apparent, **Raja Bahadur Radha Charan Singh**, was born on the 15th May 1914, and married the daughter of the Raja of Landhaura, Saharanpur, on the 17th February 1933.

The title of Maharaja is personal and was conferred in 1898. His Highness received the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in 1907 and the title of K.C.I.E. in 1915.

His Highness has two brothers, **Bikramajit** born in 1871 and **Jagat Raj** born in 1875. **Kunwar Bijey Bahadur**, His Highness' nephew, is the Magistrate and Munsiff in the State. **Musaheb Bahadur Ajmer Singh** of Magrora is a cousin of His Highness and holds land in the State. **Rao Bahadur Deo Singh** is His Highness' father-in-law and commands the State Cavalry.

There are no hereditary jagirs.

Official. **Kunwar Sujan Singh** is the Diwan of the State.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE PANNA FAMILY.

Champur Rai.

I. Chhatrasal
(1662-1732).

II. Hirdo Shah
(1732-39).

III. Subhag Singh Prithi Singh.
(1739-52).

IV. Aman Singh
(1752-58).

Amar Singh. Medni Mal. Salau Singh. Shaukar Singh. Samar Singh. Gadhara Singh. Anup Singh.

V. Hindupat
(1758-76).

Khot Singh.

Sarnat Singh.
Harai Singh.

VI. Anirudh Singh
(1776-80).

VII. Dhokal Singh
(1785-98).

VIII. Kishore Singh
(1798-1834).

IX. Harbars Rai
(1834-49).

X. Nirpat Singh
(1849-70).

Devi Prasad.

XI. Rudra Pratap Singh
(1870-93).

XII. Lokpal Singh
(1893-97).

XIII. Madho Singh
(1897-1902).

Narendra Singh.

XIV. Yadvendra Singh
(1902).

Raghavendra Singh. Bhartendra Singh.

Khuman Singh. Lachman Singh of Jigni.

Pushpendra Singh.

PANNA STATE.

Area—2,596 square miles.

Population—212,130.

Revenue—Rs. 12,65,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house

Brief History.

During the anarchy which followed the death of Jujhar Singh in 1635, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatrasal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A sanad was conferred on Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh

The Ruler.

Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on January 31st 1893 and succeeded on 20th June 1902, being invested with full ruling powers in 1915. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. The title of K.C.I.E., was conferred on him in January 1922, and that of K.C.S.I. in January 1932.

His Highness, who is a well-known sportsman and polo-player, married the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in 1912. Her Highness died in 1927, leaving two sons and six daughters. The Heir-Apparent, **Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh**, who was born on 29th May 1915, and the second son, **Maharaj Kumar Pushpendra Singh**, born on 25th October 1916, are being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. In 1928 His Highness contracted a second marriage with the sister of the present Mahajara of Jaipur. A daughter was born to the Maharani on the 30th January 1929.

The Ruler has two brothers, *Majhle Raja Raghavendra Singh* born in 1896 and *Nanhay Raja Bhartendra Singh* born in 1898.

Relatives.

The former enjoys a jagir worth Rs. 14,000 and the latter a jagir worth Rs. 13,000 per annum. They hold office as Revenue Minister and as Home Minister respectively.

The dowager Maharani of Maharaja Lokpal Singh receives a cash allowance of Rs. 12,500 a year.

Diwan Raghuraj Singh, Jagirdar of Kurra Rampur, is a nephew of His Highness and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 6,218 per annum.

The families of His Highness' maternal uncles consist of **Diwan Shobha Singh**, **Diwan Jangjit Singh** and **Kunwar Bahadur Singh** : all enjoy jagirs.

Diwan Jangjit Singh, brother of the Dowager Maharani, the widow of His Highness Mahendra Maharaja Rudrapratap Singh, holds the Bahraich jagir, the annual income of which is about Rs. 4,258.

Rao Indrajit Singh, Jagirdar of **Jharkua** and Officer-in-charge of Miscellaneous Departments of the State, and **Kunwar Baldev Singh**, Jagirdar of **Gaura**, are distant cousins of His Highness. The income of these two jagirs amounts to Rs. 6,673 and Rs. 4,198 per annum.

Kunwar Sardar Singh of **Dhuronhan** is a distant connection of His Highness and enjoys an income of Rs. 3,152 per year.

Sardars, etc.—

1. **Diwan Bhopal Singh**, Jagirdar of **Mahon**. Annual income Rs. 4,185.
2. **Rao Prithipal Singh** enjoys a jagir of about Rs. 4,951 a year.
3. **Kunwar Bankat Singh**, cousin to the Jagirdar of **Gaura**, is the *Dasturat* Officer.
4. **Piyarelal Raj Gond** of **Khamaria**. Annual revenue Rs. 1,474.
5. **Vaijnath Tewari**, Mahant of Swamiji's temple. The yearly revenue of the estate is Rs. 7,287.

Officials.

Pandit Chunni Lal Sharma, M.A., LL.B.,
is the Political Minister.

Pandit Shambhu Dutt Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., is the District and Sessions Judge.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE CHARKHARI FAMILY.

Maharaja Chhatrasal.

Maharaja Jagatraj Ju Deo Bahadur.

Dewan Kirat Singh Ju Deo Bahadur.

Rao Bahadur Prithi
Singh Ju Deo.

Maharaja Khuman
Singh Ju Deo.

Dewan Dalganjan Singh
Ju Deo.

Maharaja Vijai Bahadur
Ju Deo.

Dewan Hanir Singh Ju Deo.

Dewan Ranjit Singh Ju Deo.

Dewan Hira Singh Ju Deo.

Maharaja Ratan Singh Ju Deo.

Maharaja Jai Singh Ju Deo.

Maharaja Jujhar Singh
Ju Deo.

Maharaja Ganga
Singh Ju Deo.

Maharaja Malkhan Singh
Ju Deo (adopted).

Maharaja Malkhan Singh
Ju Deo.

Rao Bahadur Fateh
Singh Ju Deo
(adopted in Jigni).

Maharaja Arimardan
Singh Ju Deo (present
Ruler).

CHARKHARI STATE.

Area—880 square miles.

Population—120,351.

Revenue—Rs. 6,69,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The State was founded by Maharaja Khuman Singh a great grandson of Maharaja Chhatrasal. Sanads were granted by the British Government in 1804 and in 1811 confirming Maharaja Vijai Bahadur in his possessions. The title of Sipahdar-ul-Mulk was conferred on the Ruler in 1877.

Brief History. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur was born on the 29th December 1903, and succeeded his

The Ruler. grandfather, Maharaja Ganga Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, on 6th October 1920. He is a Bundela Rajput, and was adopted from the Jigni family into the Charkhari Ruling House. His Highness first married in the year 1923, the sister of the Thakur Sahib of Virpur in Kathiawar, but she died the same year. He then married the daughter of His Highness Maharawal Sir Prithi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Banswara in 1928. In the year 1931 His Highness married the fourth daughter of His Honour Commanding General Sir Mohan Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana, K.C.I.E., of Nepal.

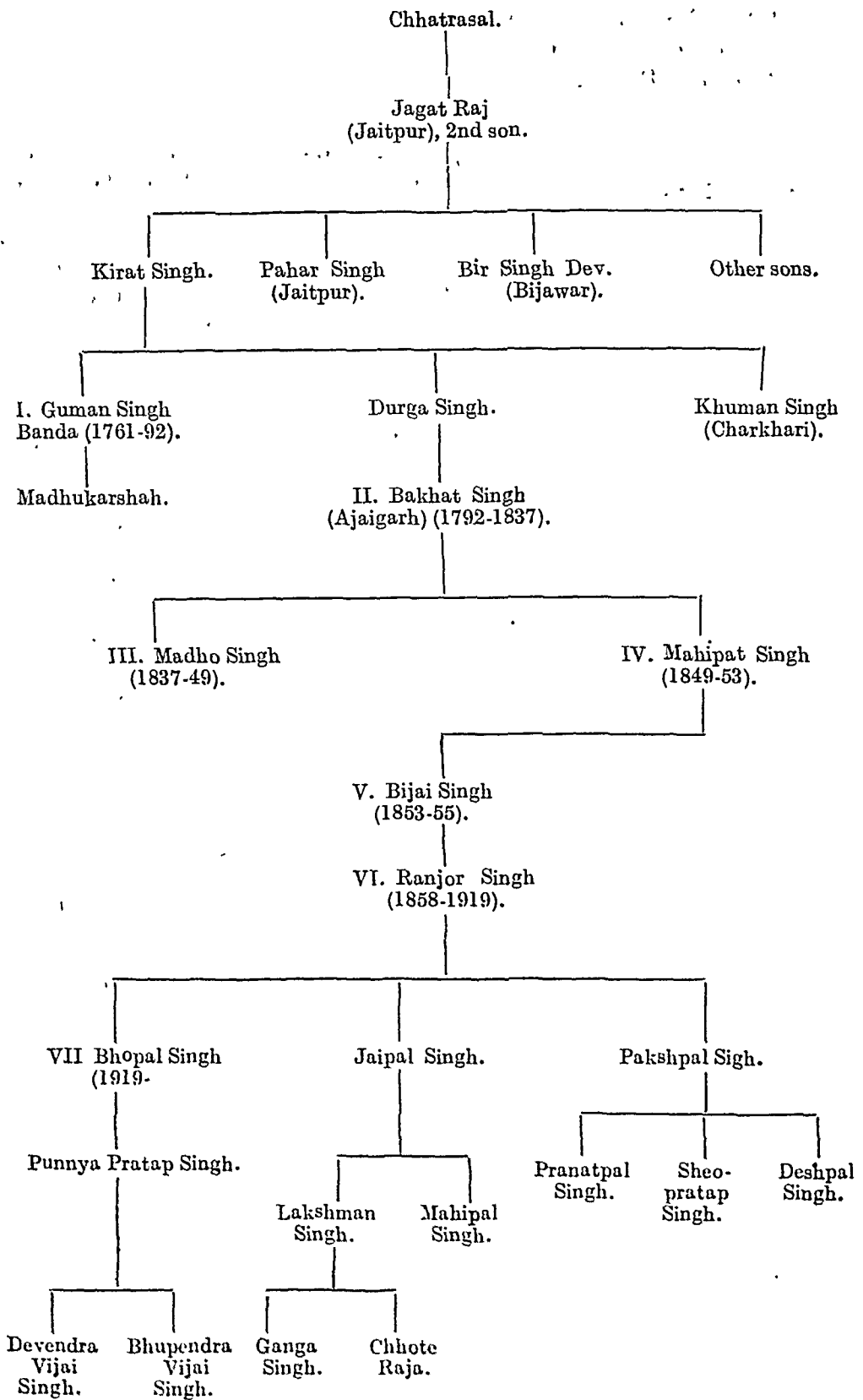
Relatives. Diwan Uttam Singh Ju Deo, half brother of the late Maharaja Ganga Singh Ju Deo, died in 1931 leaving a son, None Raghuraj Singh Ju Deo. Diwan Baldeo Singh Ju Deo is another half brother of the late Maharaja Ganga Singh Ju Deo.

Other relations and Sardars.

1. Diwan Gajraj Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of Bardwaha.
2. Kunwar Hardeo Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of Hirapur.
3. Diwan Parbat Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of Kara Pani.
4. Chamundrai Devi Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of Behta.
5. Kunwar Jairam Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of Bahampur Dadoo Tal.

The Diwan and Chief Secretary is Pirzada Muhammad Hassan, B.A., LL.B.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE AJAIGARH FAMILY.



AJAIGARH STATE.

Area—802 square miles.

Population—85,895.

Revenue—Rs. 5,28,000.

Salute—11 guns.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a great grandson of Maharaja Chhatra-

Brief History.

sal of Panna, received from his uncle, Pahar Singh, of Jaitpur, the territories of Banda and Ajaigarh and became known as the Raja of Banda. His descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur but his fortunes were restored after the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803. By a sanad granted in 1807 he recovered a portion of his possessions. A second sanad, granted in 1812, confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhopal Singh Bahadur, a

The Ruler.

Bundela Rajput, was born on the 13th November 1866. In 1919 he succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who had occupied the *gadi* for 60 years. His Highness, who was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, is strictly orthodox. He takes a special interest in agriculture. He married, in 1882, **Beni Kunwar**, a daughter of Musahib Ranjor Singh, a Dhandera Thakur of Chauka in Charkhari State. She died leaving one son, **Sawai Raja Bahadur Punnya Pratap Singh** (heir-apparent). He was born in August 1884 and married, in 1907, **Rukmini Devi**, daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Kirti Shah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Tehri-Garhwal. By her he has two sons and three daughters.

The heir-apparent's elder son, **Swai Nati Raja Devendra Vijai Singh**, was born in 1913, and his younger son, **Sawai Nati Raja Bhupendra Vijai Singh**, in 1916. Sawai Nati Raja Devendra Vijai Singh married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharawal of Bansda in 1931. **Indira Devi**, the eldest daughter of the heir-apparent, was born in 1908 and married, in 1924, Raja Ajai Varma of Pawayan. The second daughter, **Savitri Devi** was born in 1910 and married Maharajkumar Shri Niwas Prasad Singh of Jagdishpur in 1924. The third, **Girja Devi**, was born in 1912 and married Rai Sahib Bajrang Sahai Singh of Bhadri in 1926.

Sawai Nati Raja Devendra Vijai Singh was for a time at the Daly College and is now receiving his education at home. Sawai Nati Raja Bhupendra Vijai Singh, who is being educated at the Daly College, was adopted as the Rao of Jigni on the 8th January 1934.

His Highness' brother, **Sawai Maharaj Kunwar Jaipal Singh**,

Other relatives.

known as "Majhle Raja", was born in 1874. He married **Lachhman Kunwar**, daughter of Diwan Maharaj Singh, a Dhandera Thakur of Pipronia in Gwalior State, and has two sons, **Sawai Kunwar**

Lakshman Singh and Sawai Kunwar Mahipal Singh, and a daughter, Gaur Kunwar. Both the Kunwars and the daughter are married. Sawai Kunwar Lakshman Singh has two sons and a daughter, and Sawai Kunwar Mahipal Singh has a son.

His Highness' youngest brother, the late Sawai Maharaj Kunwar Pakshpal Singh, left three sons, viz., Sawai Kunwar Pranatpal Singh, Sawai Kunwar Sheopratap Singh, and Sawai Kunwar Deshpalsingh, and two daughters Man Kunwar and Kirat Kunwar. All the Kunwars and daughters are married except Kunwar Deshpal Singh. Sawai Kunwar Sheopratap Singh has a son and a daughter.

The principal jagir holders are :—

Jagirdars, etc.	Rs.
Her Highness Sawai Dowager Maharani Sahiba (Jagir)	21,457
Sawai Maharaj Kunwar Jaipal Singh (cash per mensem in lieu of jagir) ..	750
Sawai Kunwar Pranatpal Singh (cash per mensem in lieu of jagir)	150
Sawai Kunwar Sheopratap Singh (cash per mensem in lieu of jagir)	150
Sawai Kunwar Deshpal Singh (cash per mensem in lieu of jagir)	150
Kunwar Sardar Singh (cash per mensem in lieu of jagir)	90
Musahib Vishwanath Singh (Jagir) .	3,500
Kunwar Pratap Singh of Dhorra (Jagir) ..	760

Official. Rai Sahib Babu Murari Lal Khosla, M.A., is the Dewan and High Court Judge of the State.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BIJAWAR FAMILY.

Chhatrasal.

Jagat Raj.
(2nd son).

I. Bir Singh Deo.
(3rd son)
(1769—1793).

II. Keshri Singh.
(1793—1810).

III. Ratan Singh.
(1810—32).

IV. Lachhman Singh.
(adopted) (1832—47).

V. Bhan Pratap Singh.
(1847—99).

VI. Sawant Singh.
(adopted) (1899—).

BIJAWAR STATE.

Area—972 square miles.

Population—115,852.

Revenue—Rs. 3,60,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The founder of the State was Bir Singh Deo, a grandson of Maharaja Chhatrasal of Panna, who was killed fighting against Ali Bahadur. His son Kesri Singh regained his father's territory and died in 1810, being succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who received a sanad from the British Government in 1811.

Brief History. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on 25th November 1877.

The Ruler. He is the second son of the late Maharaja of Orchha and succeeded by adoption in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers on the 17th October 1904. He married first into the Bundelkhandi Ponwar family of Sonrai, in the Jhansi District and secondly, in 1913, into that of Diwan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of Datia State who belongs to the Karhaiya family. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1911. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred in 1866 and the title of Sawai in 1877. His Highness has two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar of Beri. He is a keen sportsman, and renowned as a marksman.

1. Diwan Raghunath Singh, of Sonrai, is the father-in-law of His Highness.
2. Kunwar Barjor Singh, of Datia, is the brother-in-law of the Ruler and holds a jagir worth Rs. 2,800 per annum. He is also Special Magistrate.
3. Diwan Gajraj Singh of Datia is the father-in-law of the Ruler.
4. Kunwar Kalyan Singh of Basata holds a jagir in the State.
5. Kunwar Sardar Singh of Morra holds a jagir in the State.
6. Diwan Hira Singh of Hirapur holds a jagir in the State.
7. Kunwar Guman Singh of Naigawan holds a jagir in the State.
8. Kunwar Hira Singh of Gora holds a jagir in the State.
9. Kunwar Behari Singh of Mendi holds a jagir in the State.
10. Kunwar Madho Singh of Hatwaha holds a jagir in the State.
11. Diwan Chamandrai Mahipat Singh of Majhgawan holds a jagir. His father (now dead) was sent to France in charge of a Labour Corps Detachment from the State and was given land for services rendered.

12. Kunwar Sheoraj Singh of Sargawan holds a jagir.

13. Diwan Chhaterjit Singh of Sendhpa is an Assistant Dewan and holds a jagir.

1. Harbal Singh, of Mahatgowan, holds a jagir worth Rs. 3,750 Thakurs. per annum. He is a Bundela by caste.

2. Kunwar Hira Singh of Para has an estate valued at Rs. 525 per annum.

3. Kunwar Sabdal Singh of Pahargaon. His revenues amount to Rs. 5,200 per annum, part of which goes to other shareholders. He is a Bundela by caste.

4. Kunwar Ganesh Ju of Nandgaon. His revenues amount to Rs. 1,125 per annum. He is a Ponwar by caste.

5. Kunwar Gopal Singh and Kunwar Surat Singh of Sandni. They hold a jagir worth Rs. 2,000 per annum.

6. Kunwar Dalip Singh of Mamon. His estate is worth Rs. 800 per annum.

7. Kunwar Bhawani Singh of Tahenga. His estate is worth Rs. 1,600 per annum.

1. Kunwar Pratap Singh and None Ram Raja of Jakhrone are Bundela Ponwars connected with the Ruling Family. The estate is worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

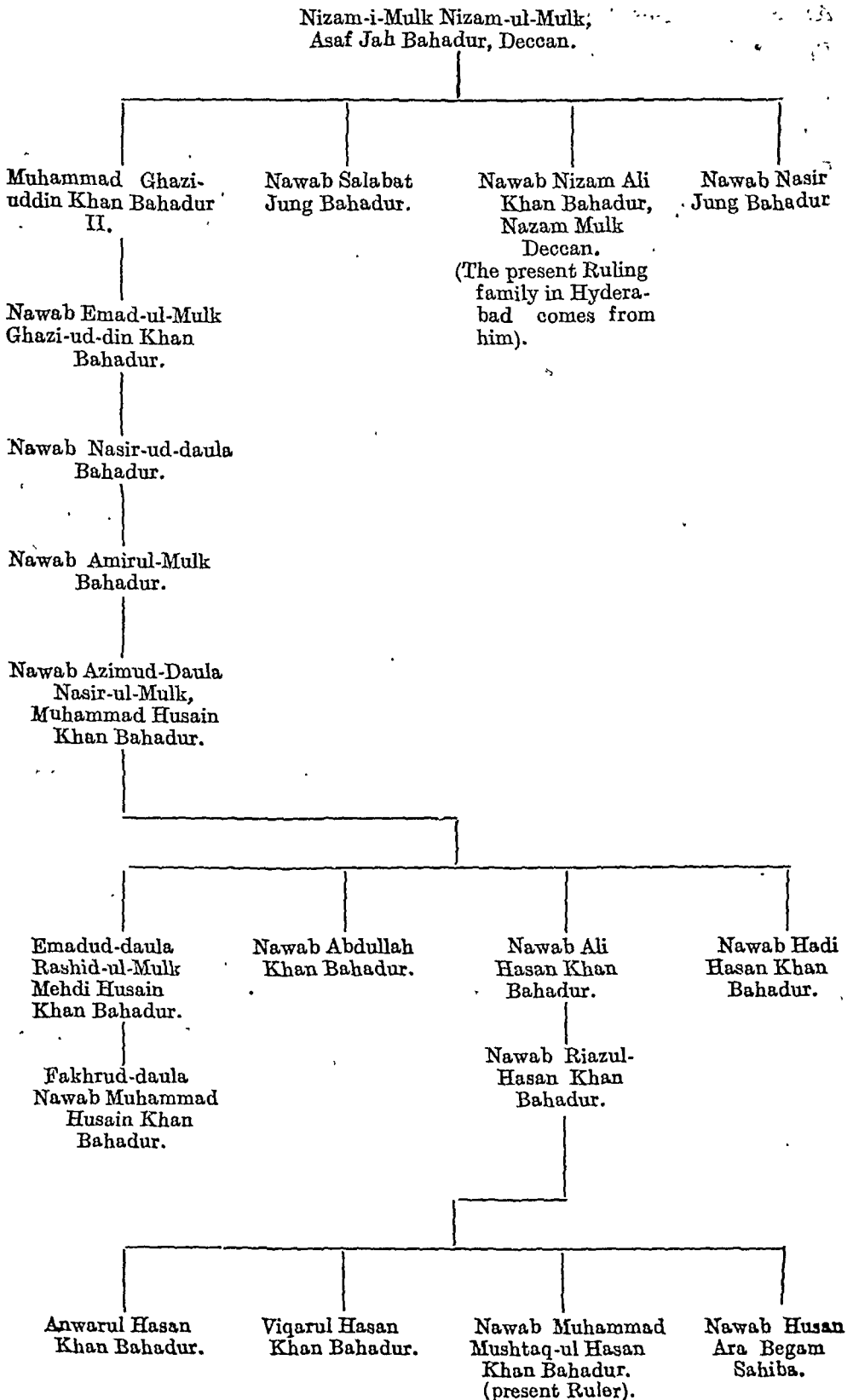
2. None Himmat Singh of Barho-Amarpura is a member of Maharaja Ratan Singh's family. The revenues of his estate are worth Rs. 2,100 per annum. He is a Dhandera by caste.

3. Kunwar Pahar Singh, of Bhoipura, holds an estate worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

4. Kunwar None Gajraj Singh of Barethi is a shareholder in estates worth Rs. 9,700 per annum, his own share being worth Rs. 500 per annum. He is connected with Maharaja Bir Singh Deo's family.

Babu Basheshwar Sarup of Patiala is the Dewan of the

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE BAONI FAMILY.



BAONI STATE.

Area—121 square miles.

Population—19,132.

Revenue—1,44,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The Baoni State had its origin in a jagir of 52 villages granted by the Peshwa, about 1784, to Nawab
Brief History.

Ghazi-ud-din Khan, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam of Hyderabad. The validity of this grant was recognised by the British Government in 1806 and the suzerain rights of the Peshwa passed to them in 1817. The original headquarters of the State were at Kalpi, but the present capital of Kadaura was established about 1820.

His Highness Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan

The Ruler. Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 7th February 1896, and succeeded his father, the late Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan, on the 28th October 1911. His Highness was for about 4 years at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and then at the Daly College, Indore, for about 4 years and 6 months.

The hereditary titles of His Highness are, Azam-ul-Umra, Iftikhar-ud-Daula, Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah, Mihi'n Sardar and Safdar Jung. He was invested with ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. He married the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917, but she died in 1930. Subsequently His Highness married a daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla. **Sahibzadi Sajida Sultana Begam**, was born on the 21st September 1932, and **Sahibzadi Zahida Sultana Begam**, second daughter of His Highness was born on the 6th January 1934.

1. **Sahibzada Viqar-ul-Hasan Khan**, born on the 7th July 1903,
Relatives. half brother of His Highness.

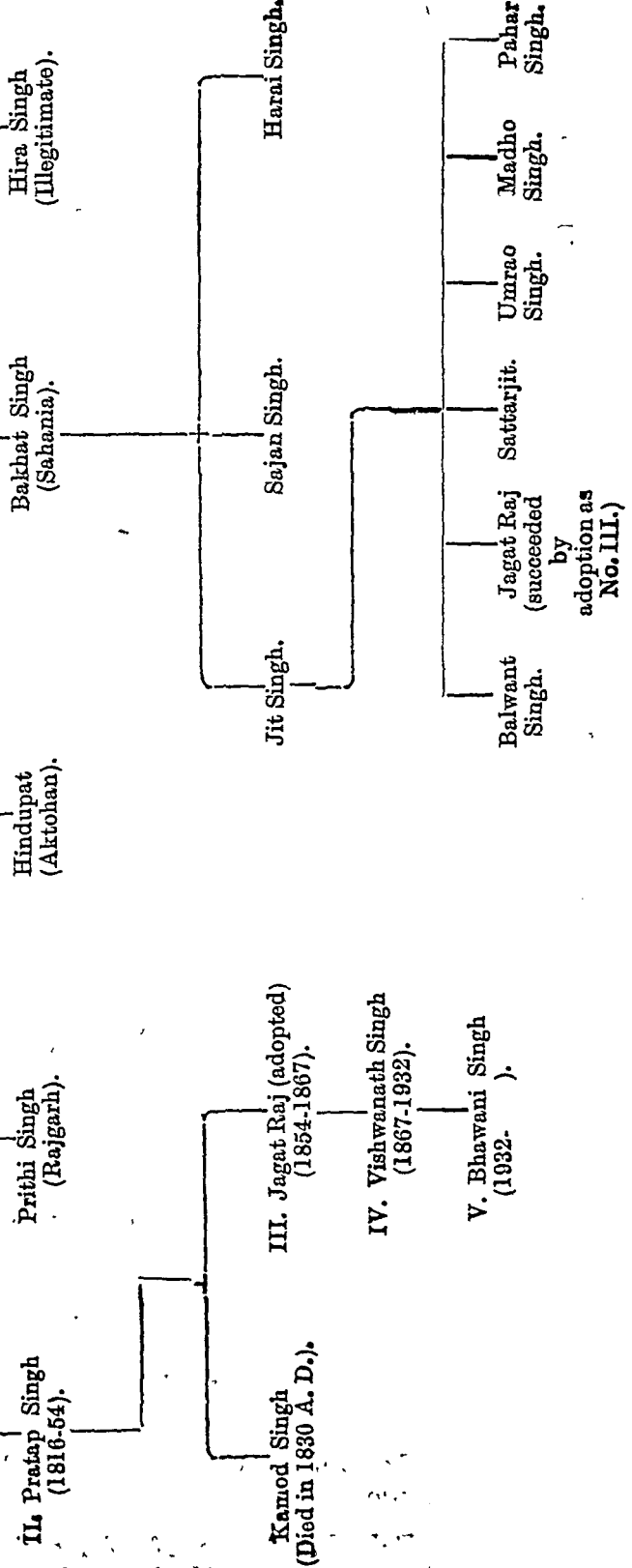
2. **Sahibzada Anwar-ul-Hasan Khan**, born on the 11th October 1907, half brother of His Highness.

Official. **Sahibzada Mahmud Ali Khan Bahadur**
is the Dewan of the State.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE CHHATARPUR FAMILY.

(Only necessary names are given).

I. K. Sone Shah.
(Founder of the State)
(1785-1816).



CHHATARPUR STATE.

Area—1,130 square miles.

Population—161,267.

Revenue.—Rs. 9,55,000.

Salute—11 guns.

Chhatarpur was founded by Kunwar Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, a

Brief History. retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785. The British Government granted a sanad in 1806.

His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Ju Deo Bahadur was born on the 16th August 1921. His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Vishwanath Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 5th April 1932. The present Ruler is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. The administration of the State is conducted by a Council. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani is the Regent and the Dewan is the President of the Council.

His Highness the Maharaja was formally betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928.

1. Lalla Pahar Singh of Sindurkhi enjoys an income of Sardars, etc. Rs. 900 a year.
2. Dewan Anirudh Singh of Pah enjoys an income of Rs. 2,270.
3. Rao Devi Singh of Basari holds an estate worth Rs. 9,000 per annum.
4. Dewan Pratipal Singh of Pahra holds an estate worth about Rs. 1,800 per annum.
5. None Birendra Singh of Tatam has a jagir which yields an income of about Rs. 6,500 per annum. On account of his minority the jagir is at present under the Court of Wards.
6. Dewan Sheo Singh of Bamari holds an estate worth Rs. 770 per annum.
7. Dewan Piarey Ju Singh of Imalha enjoys an income of Rs. 1,694 from his estate.
8. Dewan Parbat Singh of Bikrampur holds an estate worth Rs. 2,880 per annum.
9. Dewan Kammod Singh of Lalpur holds an estate worth Rs. 1,870 per annum.
10. Dewan Lochan Singh of Barrohi holds an estate worth Rs. 730 per annum.
11. Dewan Bahadur Singh of Mankari enjoys an income of about Rs. 2,000 per annum. He is a minor.

Besides the above, there is also a Muafi of Billehri, from which Pandit Shyam Prasad Dikshit enjoys an annual income of about Rs. 8,000.

Most of the aforesaid Sardars hold their estates in common with other shareholders.

1. Rai Bahadur Pandit Champa Ram Misra, B.A., is the Dewan and the President of the Council and the Chief Judge of the High Court. He is a retired Deputy Collector and was Deputy Director of Industries, Cawnpore.

2. Other members of the Council are Pandit D. J. Kale, B.A., LL.B., the District and Sessions Judge of the State, and Dr. T. D. Bhattacharya, L.M.S., the State Surgeon.

BARAUNDHA STATE.

Area—250 square miles.

Population—16,071.

Revenue—Rs. 45,000.

Salute—9 guns.

The family belongs to the Raghubansi clan of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Raja Gauri Chand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549. In 1807 a sanad was granted by the British Government to Raja Mohan Singh defining his position. The former capital of the State was Pathar Kachar and the State is still sometimes called by that name.

Raja Ram Pratap Singh was born on the 11th January 1908 and succeeded his adoptive father, the late Raja Gaya Prasad Singh, on the 8th April 1933. A son named Kunwar Anand Pratap Singh was born to him on the 2nd August 1928. At the request of the Raja the State is being administered under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Official. Mr. Lal Singh Tomar, B.A., LL.B., is the Dewan of the State.

NAGOD STATE.

Area—501 square miles.

Population—74,589.

Revenue—Rs. 2,32,000, exclusive of about Rs. 1,12,000 alienated in jagirs and religious and charitable grants.

Salute—9 guns.

The State was founded in the 14th century. The founder of the Nagod family, who are Parihar Rajputs, is said to be Raja Yeoraj Singh who had his capital at Kotara. The family is supposed to have migrated from Kotara and settled in Unchahra in 1478 A. D. The Rajas of Nagod received sanads from the British Government in 1807 and 1809. In 1859 Raja Raghavendra Singh (grandfather of the present Ruler) was rewarded with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated estate of Bijaraghogarh, in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny.

Owing to the minority of the present Ruler, the administration of the State is at present conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th February 1926, on the death of his brother Raja Narharendra Singh. The Raja has two younger sisters. He was for a time at the Daly College, Indore, subsequently he received educational and administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) for two years under a European Guardian and Tutor. Since March 1934 he has taken up his residence at Nowgong where he is now receiving training in law and administration. He married the daughter of the Raja of Dharampur in May 1932; a daughter was born of this marriage on the 26th March 1933.

Lal Sahab Bhargavendra Singh is the adopted son of the late Raja Jadabindra Singh, the father of the present minor Raja. He is now the President of the State Council.

The family is connected by marriage with Jodhpur, Udaipur, Rewa, Bikaner, Bundi and Dharampur.

The six Uharidars named below are also connected with the Ruling Family, being descendants of former Rulers :—

(1) Lal Vishnudhap Pratap Singh of Jignahat. His estate, comprising 7 villages, yields Rs. 4,065 per annum. He also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum, but pays Rs. 1,081 per annum in *ubari* and cesses. He also holds an estate in the United Provinces.

MAIHAR STATE.

Area—407 square miles.

Population—68,991.

Revenue.—Rs. 4,01,000 (excluding alienations which amount to about a lakh).

Salute—9 guns.

The State was founded in the 18th century. The Ruling

Brief History. Family being Kachhwaha Rajputs came originally from Jaipur and Alwar. In 1806 and 1814 Thakur Durjan Singh received sanads from the British Government.

Raja Brijnath Singh was born on the 22nd February 1896. He

The Ruler. was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th December 1911. He was invested with ruling powers on the 24th January 1917.

He has married :—

(1) a daughter of Thakur Daulat Singh, Thakur of Dhrol, a salute Chief in Kathiawar. The Rani died on the 9th May 1930.

(2) a daughter of Maharaj Chattar Singh of Semlia, uncle of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in Malwa.

The Heir-Apparent **Rajkumar Govind Singh** was born on the 21st March 1924, and is being educated at Maihar. A second son was born on the 4th November 1933.

Kumar Brijdeo Singh is the brother of the Raja and was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Official. **Rai Sahib Nagendra Nath Majumdar, M.Sc., B.L.,** is the Dewan of the State.

NON-SALUTE STATES.

Sarila State.

Area—35 square miles.

Population—6,022.

Revenue—Rs. 92,000.

This State was founded by Raja Aman Singh, son of Pahar Singh, a grandson of Maharaja Chhatrasal.

Brief History.

The present Ruler, Raja Mahipal Singh, a Bundela Rajput, was born on the 11th September 1898 and succeeded his father on the same date.

The Ruler.

After completing his education at the Daly College, Indore, he married in February 1919, the daughter of the Dewan of Basela, a Taluqdar in the Hamirpur District. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th November 1919.

The Raja was a delegate to the 2nd Round Table Conference in London in 1931. He thereafter was a member of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference and served as a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference in London in 1932.

The Raja has three sons and two daughters ; *viz.*, the Heir-Apparent, Rajkumar Narendra Singh, born on 2nd January 1927, Rajkumar Jayendra Singh, on 24th May 1929 and Rajkumar Virendra Singh on 20th February 1934 and Rajkumari Sushil Kumari and Rajkumari Saral Kumari.

There is a council in charge of the administration.

Official.

Sachiva Ratan Pandit Pratap Narain is the Dewan of the State.

SOHAWAL STATE.

Area—257 square miles.

Population—42,192.

Revenue—Rs. 1,25,000.

This State was founded in the 16th century by Fateh Singh, a son of Maharaja Amar Singh of Rewa.

Brief History.

A *sanad* was granted to Rais Aman Singh in 1809.

Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh was born on the 9th July 1899 and succeeded his father the late Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., on the 16th February 1930. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the sister of the Raja of Shivgarh (Rae Bareli District).

The Ruler.

He has two brothers (1) **Kunwar Birendra Bahadur Singh** and (2) **Kunwar Purushottam Singh**. The family has marriage connections with Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Nagod.

The Sardars are all descendants of former Rulers and except for the Jagirdar of Raigaon, pay *ubari*, a form of quit-rent. Those of importance are :—

- (1) **Lal Raghubanshmani Prasad Singh, Jagirdar of Raigaon.** His estate, comprising 39 villages, yields Rs. 46,800 per annum. He pays cesses, including *daijawan*, or marriage tax, but no *ubari*. The Jagirdar's younger son, **Kunwar Vindeshwari Prasad Singh, B.A., LL.B.**, is a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces.

Lal Radhkeshwar Prasad Singh, Thakur of Durjanpur, died in 1932 leaving three sons, the eldest of whom is **Lal Shivraj Bahadur Singh** born in 1901.

Official. **Pandit Narsingh Narain Misra, M.A., LL.B.**, is the Dewan of the State.

KOTHI STATE.

Area—169 square miles.

Population—21,424.

Revenue—Rs. 60,000.

The Ruling family are of the Baghel caste and have long held their present possessions. Though paying submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelkhand they were never dispossessed, and in 1810 a sanad was granted to Rais Lal Duniyapat. The hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred in 1878.

Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh was born in 1892 and succeeded in 1914. He has three sons and a daughter. The Heir-Apparent **Raj Kumar Kaushalendra Partap Singh**, was born on the 19th December 1912, and is being educated at Allahabad. He married the sister of Raja of Mahson in Basti District and has a son, **Kunwar Govind Pratap Singh**, born on the 24th February 1933. (The other two sons of the Raja are **Kunwar Raghavendra Pratap Singh** and **Kunwar Narendra Pratap Singh**, born on the 17th January 1916 and the 5th March 1922 respectively.

Official. **Munshi Janki Prasad** is the Dewan of the State

JASO.

Area—72 square miles.

Population—7,823.

Revenue—Rs. 39,000.

The Jaso Jagir was originally part of the Panna State.

Brief History. Chhatrasal of Panna granted Jaso to his third son, Jagatraj, who gave it to Guman Singh, ancestor of the Ajaigarh Rulers. After a protracted enquiry into the claims of the Ruler of Ajaigarh, a separate sanad was granted to Jagirdar Murat Singh in 1816.

The present Chief, **Diwan Ram Pratap Singh**, was born on the 7th March 1910, and succeeded his father on the 30th November 1918. He was for several years at the Daly College and was granted administrative powers in March 1930. He married, in 1928, the sister of the Raja of Isanagar in Oudh, and a son and heir to the jagir was born on the 3rd January 1931 ; but he and his mother both died during that year.

THE CHAUBE JAGIRS.

Area—142 square miles.

Population—20,721.

Revenue—Rs. 1,06,000.

The States of Bhaisaunda, Kamta-Rajaula, Pahra, Paldeo and

Brief History. Taraon are known as the Chaube Jagirs. The owners (except Kamta-Rajaula, who is a Kayastha by caste) are Jijhotia Brahmans and Chaubes (Chaturvedis). The Chaubes rose to high positions in the Panna State service, the family being *Kilahdars* of the great fort of Kalinjar. Dissensions in the family necessitated the grant of separate estates which were finally established by *sanads* granted in 1812. There were originally nine estates of which five survive.

(1) **PALDEO.**

Area—53 square miles.

Population—8,457.

Revenue—Rs. 39,000.

Chaube Shiva Prasad, the Jagirdar, was born on the 1st March 1908, and succeeded his grandfather on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with administrative powers on the 6th March 1929. His younger brother is **Chaube Nathuram**, born on the 12th July 1931.

Official.

Rai Sahib Prabhu Dayal is the Kamdar.

LIAGGCI

(2) PAHRA.

Area—27 square miles.

Population—3,496.

Revenue—Rs. 19,000.

Chaube Laxmi Prasad, the present Jagirdar, was born on the 29th January 1907, and succeeded his grandfather Dewan Bahadur Chaube Radha Charan on the 28th October 1930. He was invested with administrative powers on the 24th January 1931.

Officials.

Dr. Jai Chandra Bahadur Sinha is the Kamdar.

(3) TARAON.

Area—17 square miles.

Population—3,387.

Revenue—Rs. 21,000.

The Jagirdar, Chaube Brij Gopal, who was born in 1864 and succeeded in 1895, became insane in 1911. He has two sons, Heir-Apparent Chaube Ganga Prasad born on 13th January 1904 and Chaube Jamna Prasad on the 21st April 1911. The Heir-Apparent exercises administrative powers. He has two sons Chaube Murli Manohar and Chaube Tejas Prasad born respectively on the 2nd October 1924 and the 2nd April 1931.

Official.

Munshi Chandra Bhan Prasad is the Kamdar.

(4) BHAI SAUNDA.

Area—32 square miles.

Population—4,267.

Revenue—about Rs. 18,000.

The present Jagirdar, Chaube Govind Prasad, was born in 1884 and succeeded in November 1916. He has four sons, Heir-Apparent Lalit Kishore born on 18th October 1913, Brij Ishwari Prasad, Shri Kishen Prasad and Radha Mohan Prasad. A son named Neit Kishore was born on the 17th May 1932 to the Heir-Apparent.

Official.

Munshi Sankatha Prasad is the Kamdar.

(5) KAMTA-RAJAULA.

Area—13 square miles.

Population—1,114.

Revenue—Rs. 9,000.

Rao Radha Krishna the Jagirdar is a Kayastha by caste. He was born in August 1891 and succeeded his father on the 27th

October 1928. He was invested with powers on the 21st November 1928. His two sons **Rajiva Nandan Prasad** and **Jagdish Nandan Prasad** were born on the 13th January 1920 and the 5th March 1928, respectively.

Official.

Munshi Baldeo Prasad is the Kamdar.

THE HASHT BHAYA JAGIRS.

Area—64 square miles.

Population—10,510.

Revenue—Rs. 64,000.

Eight brothers, sons of Diwan Rai Singh of Orchha, a great greatgrandson of Maharaja Bir Singh of Orchha, inherited portions of the Baragaon jagir and thus formed the "Hasht Bhaya" jagirs, viz., (1) Tahrauli, (2) Kari, (3) Chirgaon, (4) Dhurwai, (5) Bijna, (6) Banka Pahari, (7) Tori-Fatehpur, (8) Pasrai. Of these Tahrauli reverted to Orchha, Kari was absorbed into the others, Chirgaon was resumed for rebellion in 1841, and Pasrai was incorporated in the Jhansi District. The Jagirdars are dependent on the British Government, but owe fealty to the Maharaja of Orchha as head of the family. There still remain four shares:—

I. DHURWAI.

Area—15 square miles.

Population—2,030.

Revenue—Rs. 16,000.

The present Jagirdar, **Diwan Jugal Prasad Singh**, was born on the 6th August 1896 and succeeded on the 10th November 1910. He married the daughter of a Ponwar Rajput of Sonrai (Jhansi District), and, after her death, the daughter of a Ponwar Rajput of Ubora, in Orchha State. He has a son and heir, **Kunwar Keshavendra Singh**, born on the 3rd April 1926, and a daughter born in 1919. He was given administrative powers on the 1st July 1918, but the jagir is now under the partial management of the Agency. The jagir is divided into three *pattis* designated A, B and C. Succession to A and C is by selection and to B is hereditary.

The Jagirdar has two brothers—**Kunwar Radha Pratap Singh** and **Kunwar Shyam Saran Singh** born respectively on the 30th November 1904 and the 25th July 1906 and two step brothers **Kunwar Kishor Singh** and **Kunwar Mazbut Singh** born respectively on the 11th May 1897 and the 26th October 1902.

Official.

Mr. K. P. Varma is the Kamdar.

II. BIJNA.

Area—8 square miles.

Population—1,567.

Revenue—Rs. 10,000.

The present Jagirdar, **Diwan Himmat Singh**, was born on the 18th November 1894, and succeeded his grandfather **Dewan Makund Singh** on the 23rd April 1909. He married, in 1915, the daughter of **Barjor Singh**, a Ponwar Thakur of Katharwara in the Charkhari State. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has two sons, **Kunwar Chhatrapati Singh**, Heir-Apparent, born on the 6th April 1919, and **Kunwar Lokendra Singh**, born on the 14th December 1926. He has also two daughters, born in 1921 and 1923. The Jagirdarin died in November 1931. Subsequently the Jagirdar married a daughter of **Meharban Singh**, a Ponwar Thakur of Katili in the Datia State. The Heir-Apparent **Chhatrapati Singh** married a daughter of **Rao Shivpati Singh**, a Ponwar Thakur of Karaiya in Gwalior State.

Kalyan Singh, the Jagirdar's grandfather, gets an allowance of Rs. 886 per annum, and **Balwant Singh** his uncle gets an allowance of Rs. 1,400 per annum.

Official. **Munshi Devi Dass** is the Kamdar.

III. TORI-FATEHPUR.

Area—36 square miles.

Population—5,597.

Revenue—Rs. 32,000.

The present Jagirdar, **Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh**, was born on the 8th July 1870 and succeeded on the 7th February 1880, by adoption from the Bijna family. He was invested with administrative powers on the 15th August 1895. He married the daughter of **Rao Bahadur Pahar Singh** of Karaiya in the Datia State, and has a son and heir **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**, born on the 28th January 1895. The Heir-Apparent was educated at the Daly College, Indore. The title of **Rao Bahadur** was conferred on the Jagirdar on the 1st January 1907, as a personal distinction. The Jagirdar has two grandsons named **Kunwar Chandra Bhan Singh**, born on the 2nd February 1914, and **Kunwar Brijendra Singh**, born on the 11th May 1928.

IV. BANKA PAHARI.

Area—5 square miles.

Population—1,316.

Revenue—Rs. 6,000.

The present Jagirdar, **Diwan Baldeo Singh**, was born on the 3rd October 1888, and succeeded on the 4th June 1915. He

married the daughter of the Dhandera Thakur of Chauka in Hamirpur District and has five sons, *viz.*, eldest and heir **Kunwar Bir Singh Deo**, **Kunwar Umed Singh**, **Kunwar Paij Singh**, **Kunwar Ajmer Singh** and **Kunwar Bir Singh**. Their respective dates of birth are 2nd October 1912, 20th December 1914, 29th October 1918, 13th July 1925 and 12th October 1927.

The Jagirdar has two brothers :—**Mangal Singh** and **Raghubir Singh**.
 Relatives.

Official. **Munshi Jhoomak Lal** is the Kamdar.

JIGNI.

Area—20 square miles.

Population—3,652.

Revenue—Rs. 19,000.

The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Maharaja Chhatrasal of Panna. **Brief History.** At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Pirthi Singh grandson of Padam Singh was in possession of fourteen villages. These were confiscated, but two years later six villages were restored by a *sanad* granted in 1810. Rao **Bhan Pratap Singh Jagirdar** died on 7th December 1931, and his widow with the approval of the Government of India adopted **Kunwar Bhupendra Vijai Singh** of Ajaigarh as his successor on the 8th January 1934.

Thakur Devi Singh is in receipt of Rs. 107-8-0 as a *mash*.
Sardars. Thakur Mazbut Singh gets an allowance of Rs. 107-8-0.

Official. **Mr. Bhagwati Prasad** is the Kamdar.

LUGASI.

Area—45 square miles.

Population—6,192.

Revenue—Rs. 33,000.

The founder of the Lugasi jagir was Diwan Salim Singh, an **Brief History.** adopted son of Hirdeshah of Panna.

Diwan Bhupal Singh, the present Jagirdar, was born on the 31st October 1916 and succeeded his father Diwan Chhatrapati Singh on the 1st December 1917. The jagir is under the management of the Agency owing to the minority of the Chief, who is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

Diwan Pratap Singh, uncle of the Jagirdar, receives an allowance of Rs. 820 per annum. **Diwan Lekhraj Singh**, uncle, receives an allowance of Rs. 120 per annum. **Diwan Sheoraj Singh**, uncle, receives an allowance of Rs. 133-5-4 per annum. **Diwan Raghubir Singh**, uncle, receives an allowance of Rs. 133-5-4.

Sareri Thakurs.—Descendants of Ram Singh, third son of Diwan Dhiraj Singh, receive an allowance of Rs. 400 per annum.

Bhadesar Thakurs.—Descendants of Padam Singh, eldest son of Diwan Dhiraj Singh, receive an allowance of Rs. 600 per annum.

Diwan Raghunath Singh, grandson of Bakhat Singh, 5th son of Diwan Dhiraj Singh, receives an allowance of Rs. 180-5-0 per year.

Official.

Rao Sahib G. G. Nivasarkar is the Kamdar.

BIHAT.

Area—16 square miles.

Population—4,565.

Revenue—Rs. 27,000.

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from the descendants of Hirde Shah of Panna and these were continued during the ascendancy of Ali Bahadur. **Brief History.** Diwan Aparbal Singh was found in possession at the time of the British occupation and a *sanad* was conferred upon him in 1807.

The present Chief, **Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo**, was born on the 16th May 1902 and succeeded his father on the 25th January 1908. He married the daughter of Diwan Shobha Singh of Panna, maternal uncle of the present Maharaja of Panna, and has one daughter. He was educated at the Daly and Mayo Colleges and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. He was invested with ruling powers in January 1925.

Diwan Bijai Bahadur Singh, uncle of the Rao, gets an allowance of Rs. 600 a year. **Diwan Relatives.** **Raghuraj Singh**, another uncle, gets an annual allowance of Rs. 150. **Diwan Ranmat Singh** and **Kunwar Sardar Singh**, nephews of the Rao, also receive cash allowances.

Official.

Mr. Brij Kishore, B.A., LL.B., is the Kamdar.

BERI.

Area—32 square miles.

Population—4,299.

Revenue—Rs. 25,000.

The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj, a son of Chhatrasal of Panna, in the female line. Diwan Jugal Prasad received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809. Another *sanad*, embodying certain exchange of territory, was granted to him in 1811.

The present Chief, **Rao Lokendra Singh**, a Ponwar Rajput, was born on the 29th August 1891, succeeded his father on the 8th June 1904, and was granted administrative powers on the 3rd June 1914. He married the daughter of the present Ruler of Bijawar State in 1910. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He has a son and heir, **Kunwar Yadavendra Singh**, born on the 27th June 1918, who is now being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

	Diwan Ghanraj Singh , the only
Relatives.	brother of the Rao, was born on the 10th
	August 1893.

The Jagir is under Agency administration at present.

Kunwar Hanumant Singh, Kunwar Zalim Singh, Kunwar Barjor Singh and Diwan Sujan Singh , all
Sardars. of whom receive cash allowances.

B. Durga Prasad Johri is the Kamdar, his services being
Official. lent to the jagir by the Nagod Darbar.

ALIPURA.

Area—73 square miles.

Population—15,316.

Revenue—Rs. 90,000.

Rao Achal Singh, grandson of Garib Das, who in 1708 entered the service of the Panna Chief, was the founder of the Jagir. In 1758 when Ali Bahadur of Banda acquired possession of Bundelkhand he confirmed Pratap Singh in the Jagir, and Pratap Singh called the principal town after his suzerain. In 1808 Pratap Singh's possession was recognised by the British Government and a *sanad* was granted to him.

Rao Raghuraj Singh, the present Ruler, is a Parihar Rajput born on the 3rd March 1901, succeeded his father Raja Harpal Singh on the 14th November 1934. He received his education at the Daly College, Indore, and at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he obtained his post diploma degree in the year 1923. He was married in the Hara family of the Bundi State in 1921 and has two sons. Heir-Apparent **Kunwar Yadvendra Singh** born on the 31st August 1925 and **Kunwar Vidurji** born on the 16th December 1928.

The Chief has two brothers and two sisters. **Kunwar Virendra Singh** was born on 23rd November 1904 and **Kunwar Sheoraj Singh** on the 24th October 1909. The latter married in April 1932 the daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Kurwar in the Sultanpur District (Oudh), and has a son born on the 5th March 1934. The elder sister of the Chief is married to Thakur Sahib Kushal Singh of Geejgarh, Jaipur State, and the younger sister is married to Raja Hemendra Sen Bahadur of Keonthal State (Jhunga) Simla Hills State, Punjab.

GAURIHAR.

Area—71 square miles.

Population—9,713.

Revenue—Rs. 51,000.

Raja Ram the founder of Gaurihar, like the founder of Garrauli, was a military adventurer who took advantage of the anarchy which prevailed in Bundelkhand at the beginning of the 19th century. He was governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rulers of Ajaigarh, and subsequently became the leader of a band of plunderers. He eventually surrendered on promise of receiving a territorial possession, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1807. The family are Jijhotia Brahmans by caste.

The *ex*-Jagirdar **Pandit Pratipal Singh** was permanently deprived of his ruling powers in 1932 and required to live outside the Jagir on an allowance of Rs. 500 a month. His eldest son **Avadhendra Pratap Singh** was born in 1902 and succeeded to the Jagir on the 31st January 1933. He has three sons and a daughter. The eldest son and heir **Kunwar Pratap Singh**, born on the 16th October 1923, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. The two other sons, **Kunwars Chandrabhan Singh** and **Balbhadra Singh**, were born on the 6th June 1925 and the 5th September 1927, respectively. The second son of the *ex*-Jagirdar **K. Devandra Pratap Singh**, born in 1907, stays at Mahoba and gets a *mask* of Rs. 170 p. m. from the Jagir.

Official.

Mr. H. K. Shargha, B.A., LL.B., is the Kamdar.

GARRAULI.

Area—39 square miles.

Population—4,965.

Revenue—Rs. 36,000.

The family was originally resident in Shahgarh, Saugor District, Central Provinces, and is descended from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the British occupation of Bundelkhand. He eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1812.

Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, the present Chief, was born on the 2nd April 1883 and succeeded his grandfather Diwan Bahadur Parichhat on the 14th October 1884. He received administrative powers in 1910. He married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria in Panna State and has two sons, **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh**, born in 1910, and **Kunwar Pratap Singh**, born in 1919. The Chief has also three daughters.

Rao Prithipal Singh, Jagirdar of Simaria, is the brother-in-law of the Chief; **Raja Chhatrapratap Singh** of Khod-Manpura and **Kunwar Jangiraja** of Jharkua are his sons-in-law.

Sardars. Musahib Durjan Singh and Kunwar Durjan Singh.

Official. Pandit K. B. Kale, M.A., is the Kamdar.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

Area—12 square miles.

Population—2,352.

Revenue—Rs. 17,000.

Lachman Singh, the founder of the Naigawan Rebai Jagir and an Ahir by caste, was one of the bandit leaders who surrendered on a promise of pardon and a provision of land when the British occupied Bundelkhand. He received a *sanad* for four villages in 1807.

Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, the present Jagirdar, was born in 1878 and succeeded his great grandmother, Larai Dulaiya, in 1908. He was granted administrative powers on the 8th March 1909. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. He was married three times, all three marriages being with the daughters of the Dowa family in Sarila.

Official. Munshi Balgovind is the Kamdar.

THE MALWA AGENCY.

Salute States.—Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana, Jhabua-Barwani and Ali-Rajpur.

Non-salute States—Piploda, Jobat, Mathwar, Kathiwara and Ratanmal.

The Bhumias of Jamnia, Nimkhera and Rajgarh also hold villages direct from the British Government on prescriptive right. The Panth Piploda estate is administered as a Chief Commissionership.

This Agency as at present constituted combines two political charges, formerly known as the Malwa and the Southern States Agencies.

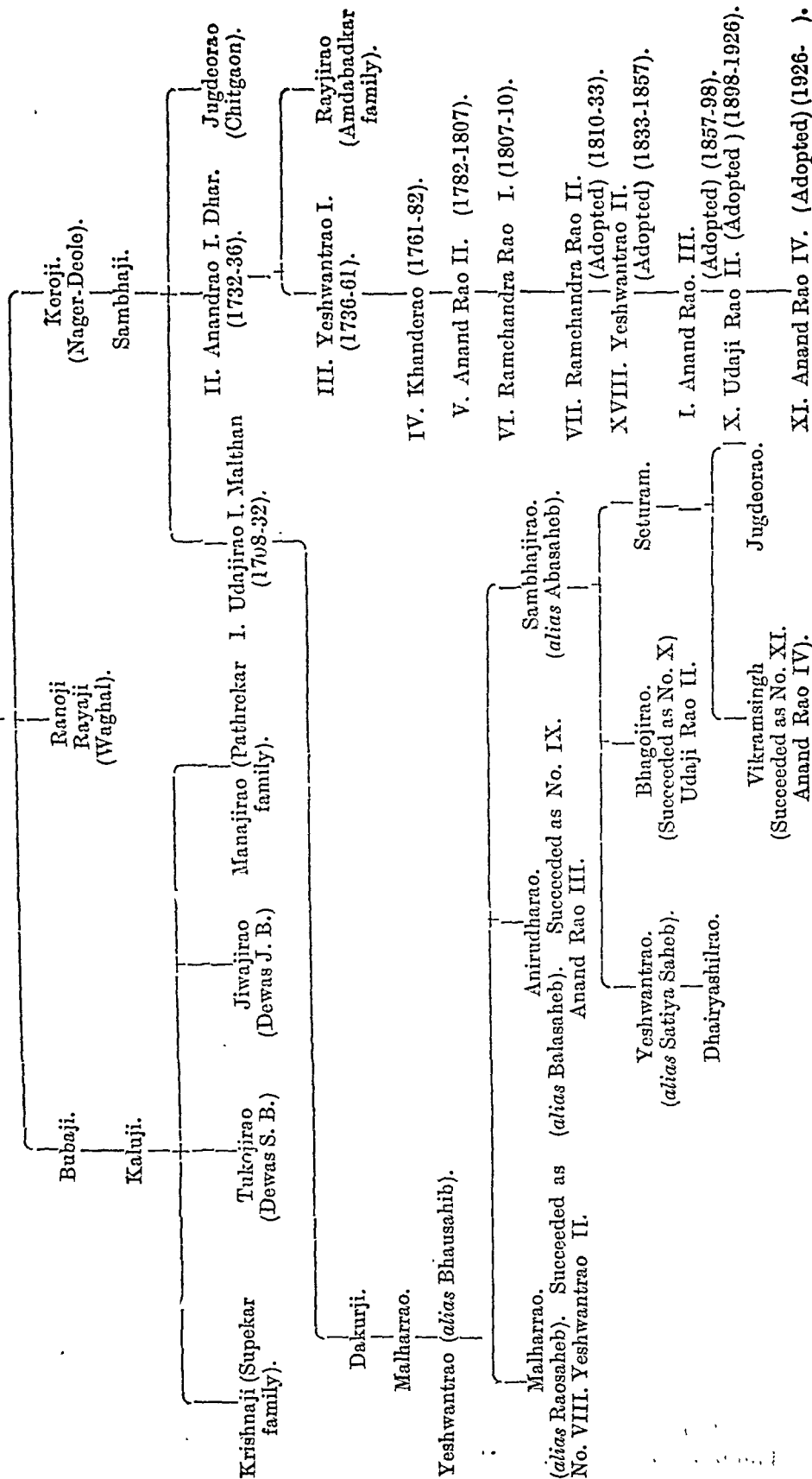
The Southern States Agency, at one time called the Bhopawar Agency, was constituted in 1882 by separating the duties of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, stationed at Sardarpur, from those of the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and by abolishing the appointment of Deputy Bhil Agent at Manpur. In October 1911 the headquarters of the Agency were transferred from Sardarpur to Manpur and in 1914 its designation was changed to that of the Southern States Agency. The Malwa Agency was in the charge of the Commandant of the Central India Horse, with headquarters at Agar, until 1895, when it was placed under an officer of the Political Department with headquarters at Neemuch. In 1907 the two Dewas States were included in the Agency; these were transferred to the Bhopal Agency in 1931. In May 1925 the two Agencies were amalgamated under one Political Agent, designated "the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa", with headquarters at Manpur. The Manpur *pargana* was transferred in 1932 to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in exchange for the Chandgarh *pargana*, a portion of the Nimar district in the Central Provinces which was found, after prolonged enquiry, to have been inadvertently omitted from the territories handed over to the Indore State at the time of the territorial exchanges of 1861-81. Consequent on the above transfer the headquarters of the combined Agency were moved in August 1932 from Manpur to Indore. In 1934 the designation of the officer in charge of the Agency was changed to "the Political Agent in Malwa".

The outlying portions of the Indore State, with the exception of the *parganas* of Nandwai and Alampur, are in the political charge of this Agency for the purpose of routine matters, such as extradition.

GENEALOGY OF THE PUAR FAMILY, DHAR STATE.

Sabu Singh (*alias* Sabaji).

Krishnaji.



DHAR STATE.

Area—1,800 square miles.

Population—243,430.

Revenue—Rs. 17,60,000.

Salute—15 guns.

The Puar Rulers of Dhar, like those of Dewas, claim descent from the early Paramara (Ponwar) Rajput Rulers of Malwa.

Brief History.

In 1729 Udaji Rao Puar, a distinguished commander under the Peshwa, settled permanently at Dhar. During the Pindari raids the State was reduced to the last extremity and, when a treaty was made with the British in 1819, little but the town of Dhar was left in the hands of the Ruler. By this treaty the State was taken under the protection of the British Government and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. Confiscation of the State occurred after the Mutiny but it was again entrusted in 1864 to the administration of Raja Anand Rao Puar, who died in 1898. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., a most loyal and distinguished Ruler, whose premature death in 1926 was greatly lamented.

His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar was born on the 24th November 1920 and succeeded in August 1926, having been adopted by the widow of

The Ruler.

the late Maharaja in accordance with wishes expressed by His Highness before his death. He is the son of Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Seturam Sahib of the Maratha Ponwar family of Malthan in the Deccan. His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College under the guardianship of Captain Harvey Jones, assisted by an Indian tutor.

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Seturam Sahib, half brother of the late Maharaja, is the natural father of the present Ruler. By marriage he is

Near Relatives.

connected with the Ruling Family of Savantwadi. More remote relationship exists with the houses of Dewas and the Supekar Ponwars in the Deccan.

Persons of importance in the State fall into five groups :—

Notables. (1) Relatives of the Ruler, (2) Mankaris, (3) Thakurs, Bhumias, Jagirdars and Inamdars, (4) Hereditary Officials, (5) Officials, etc.

(1) The relatives fall into two divisions :—“*Bandhuvarga*”, i.e., of the same blood, and “*Aptavarga*” related by marriage. The former are necessarily all Maratha Ponwars. They all receive certain cash allowance (*nemnuk*) and some enjoy land grants.

(2) The Mankaris are mostly kinsmen of the Ruler. They usually receive some small allowance. At present they number 33.

(3) Of this group the Thakurs, with one exception, are Rajput landholders, whose estates lie in the north of the State, and of whom four hold under the British guarantee, *viz.*, Bakhatgarh, Dotria, Kachhi-Baroda, and Multhan, while nine, *viz.*, Kod, Bidwal, Mungela, Dharsikhera, Pana, Maswadia, Berchha, Manglia, and Kathodia, are unguaranteed. Locally the Thakurs are styled *Talukdars* and their holdings *Kothari*. They all pay a certain *tanka* to the Darbar.

All are Rathors, except the Bakhatgarh Thakur, who is a Ponwar Rajput, and the Kathodia Thakur, who is a Kayastha.

The *tanka* amounts in aggregate to Rs. 76,497 per annum. The Thakurs of Dotria and Berchha hold land from another Darbar as well as from Dhar.

The Bhumias, or "Allodial" Chiefs, are all Bhilalas, a clan claiming mixed Bhil and Rajput (Chauhan) descent, and inhabit the hilly country lying in the south of the State. They originally obtained their grants on the understanding that they kept the peace among the Bhils and other hill tribes. They pay tribute yearly to the Darbar amounting in all to about Rs. 2,646, while some of them receive cash allowances (*Bhet-ghugri*) amounting to Rs. 1,014, which has its origin in blackmail. They are usually granted limited judicial powers by the Darbar. Succession in the case of both Thakurs and Bhumias is by primogeniture, the succession in the case of the guaranteed holdings having to be approved by the British Government. The other jagirdars hold on *inami*, *istimrari*, or jagir tenure. The *istimrardars* pay a fixed rent. Succession is by primogeniture in this case also, subject always to the Darbar's sanction.

(4) The hereditary office-holders are the *Mandlois* and *Kanungos*, whose creation dates from the days of Muhammadan rule, and some other officials of later date.

Each *pargana* of the State, except Kukshi, still has its hereditary *Mandloi* and *Kanungo*, but they do not, as in former days, control the revenue administration. They receive certain cash allowances and land from the Darbar. Of hereditary officers dating from the founding of the State those of *Sikkenavis* (bearer of the State seal), *Mujumdar* (Assistant Daftardar), *Fardnavis* (Finance Minister) and *Daftardar* (Accountant) still survive.

(5) The members of this group are the ordinary officials at present holding posts in the State.

I. Relatives of the Ruler.

(a) *Bandhu-varga* (blood relation) :—

1. **Shrimant Maharaj Dhairyashil Rao Puar Malthankar** is a cousin of His Highness. He was born in 1903 and succeeded to the Malthan Estate, in the Deccan, in 1908. Besides Malthan he holds a village in Dewas State, as well as five villages in Dhar State, and receives cash allowances. He was educated at the Mayo College,

Ajmer, and, after undergoing practical training in administrative work at Dhar, was invested with powers of management of his estate in October 1926. He now resides at Dhar.

2. **Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Seturam Sahib Puar** is the natural father of the Ruler. By virtue of a will he receives the moiety of the estate of the late Sakharam Sahib of Tanjore (Madras) whose adopted son married Yamuna Bai, sister of Seturam Sahib. Seturam was born in October 1887 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He married a daughter of Shrimant Sar Desai Sahib, Chief of Savantvadi, a sister of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani. He is a Member of the State Council (without portfolio). In 1911 he was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur.

3. **Chandra Rao Nilkanth Rao Supekar Puar**, who resides in the Deccan, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 801 per annum from the Darbar. He also holds a village in Dewas State.

4. **Ramchandra Rao Pathrekar Puar**, who received an allowance of Rs. 1,122 per annum, died on the 20th February 1929. He has left a son whose inheritance is still under consideration.

5. **Madhava Rao Pathrekar Puar**, a younger brother of No. 4, receives a cash allowance of Rs. 456. He also resides in Dhar.

6. **Malhar Rao (Baba Sahib) Ahmadabadkar Puar** is a descendant of Rayaji, son of Raja Anand Rao I. He was born in 1886 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, proceeding afterwards to the Muir Central College at Allahabad. He receives an allowance of Rs. 900 per annum. He was trained in police administration in the Central Provinces and was for a time Superintendent of Police and State Census Officer (1921). After working for some time as Superintendent of Minor Estates and as a Member of the State Council, he retired on pension in January 1926.

(b) *Apta-varga* (relatives by marriage) :—

The *Apta-varga* number 27 Maratha families, of which four were connections by marriage of Raja Anand Rao II, while ten were connections of Raja Yeshwant Rao II and 11 were connections of Maharaja Anand Rao III.

The allowances paid to the members of these families amount to about Rs. 23,544 per annum. A few of them live on their estates in the Deccan. Of these four are of importance :—

1. **Narayan Rao Mahadik**. He is the son of Sakroji Rao Mahadik who was brother-in-law of Maharaja Anandrao III. He receives a cash *nemnuk* of Rs. 2,700, holds a village on payment of *tanka* and has some *inami* lands; his aggregate income is Rs. 4,600 annually. He was born on the 7th May 1909, and is at present studying in the Anand Intermediate College, Dhar.

2. **Vijay Singh Rao Bande** was born in 1909. He holds a village yielding Rs. 2,200 per annum and also receives a cash allowance of Rs. 1,860. He is paid an allowance from the Dewas State (Junior Branch) and also from Malthan.

3. **Narayanrao Govindrao Mankar** was born on the 2nd February 1898. He is the adopted son of Govindrao Mankar deceased. He holds a village in jagir and receives a cash allowance of Rs. 2,089 annually. The village yields an income of Rs. 4,000. In addition to this he holds *nam* lands in Bhor State and Colaba District in the Bombay Presidency yielding an income of approximately Rs. 1,500.

4. **Nilkanth Rao Sathe**, who was born on the 23rd April 1884, is a Maratha, being the adopted son of the late Anandrao Sathe. He holds a jagir worth Rs. 5,000 per annum.

5. **Krishna Rao Ramchandrarao Shinde**, who was born on the 18th October 1916, is a Maratha. He holds a jagir of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

II. Mankaris.

These number 33 and are, save two, all Marathas. None at present draws more than Rs. 590 in allowance, the aggregate allowances amounting to Rs. 7,255. The Maratha Mankaris receive their allowances as being related to the Ruler of Dhar.

III. Thakurs, etc.

The Darbar exercise certain powers of administration over their feudatories who consist of :—

(a) Rajput Thakurs and Bhumias holding their estates under British guarantee.

(b) Holders of unguaranteed estates.

The powers exercised include full judicial control, the subjects of these feudatories having the right to appeal to the Darbar against the orders and judgments of the estate holders concerned.

(a) *Estates held under British guarantee.*

1. RAJPUT THAKURS.

Multhan.

Area—100 square miles.

Population—11,804.

Revenue—Rs. 99,000.

Maharaj Bharat Singh, a Rathor Rajput, was born in 1894 and succeeded in 1901. He was adopted from the family of Sailana State, being the son of the late Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E.

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Kachhi Baroda.

Area—35 square miles.

Population—4,181.

Revenue—Rs. 66,000.

Thakur Beni Madho Singh, a Rathor Rajput, was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1906. After completing his education at the Daly College, he was invested with powers of management of his *Thikana* in November 1926.

Dotria (or Bhaisola).

Area—27 square miles.

Population—3,201.

Revenue—Rs. 24,000.

Thakur Onkar Singh, a Rathor Rajput, was born in 1887 and succeeded in 1892. He also holds lands from the Gwalior Darbar.

Bakhatgarh.

Area—66 square miles.

Population—9,448.

Revenue—Rs. 74,000.

Thakur Rai Singh, a Ponwar Rajput, was born in 1889 and succeeded in 1912.

2. BHUMIAS.**Mota Barkhera.**

Area—52 square miles.

Population—6,075.

Revenue—Rs. 62,000.

Bhumia Nain Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born on 7th November 1907, and succeeded on 4th June 1912. He holds, in all, 29 villages from Dhar with a revenue of Rs. 45,000 and pays to the Darbar Rs. 787-7-0 including *tanka* and cess. The Bhumia also holds eight villages from Gwalior and seven villages from Indore.

Chhota Barkhera.

Area—28 square miles.

Population—1,881.

Revenue—Rs. 22,000.

Bhumia Bhairon Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born in 1889 and succeeded on 7th March 1904. He holds 19 villages from Dhar with a revenue of Rs. 11,000. He pays to the

Darbar about Rs. 108-8-0, including *tanka* and cess. He was given powers to administer his holding on 7th June 1911. He also holds two villages from Gwalior.

. Bharudpura.

Area—32 square miles.

Population—2,914.

Revenue—Rs. 12,000.

Bhumia Mukat Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born in 1894 and succeeded on 25th November 1895. The Bhumia holds 15 villages from the Dhar Darbar, with a revenue of Rs. 10,000. A cash allowance of about Rs. 190 per annum is also paid to him. He pays Rs. 319 on account of *tanka* and cess.

Kali Baori.

Area—20 square miles.

Population—3,024.

Revenue—Rs. 17,000.

Bhumia Sumer Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born on 13th November 1903, and succeeded on 18th June 1909. He holds 18 villages from the Dhar Darbar, with a revenue of Rs. 10,000. The Bhumia, after completing his education, is now receiving practical training in Dhar. He also holds a village in Gwalior.

Garhi.

Area—9 square miles.

Population—1,351.

Revenue—Rs. 5,000.

Bhumia Raghunath Singh of Garhi, a Bhilala of the Anjana sept, died in 1930 and his widow adopted **Kirat Singh** of Kali Baori in 1932 as successor to her late husband. Bhumia Kirat Singh holds six villages from the Dhar State, with a revenue of Rs. 5,000, and pays Rs. 277 as *tanka*.

Kothideh.

Area—6 square miles.

Population—830.

Revenue—Rs. 3,000.

Bhumia Mohan Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born in 1886 and succeeded on 15th November 1901. He holds 11 villages from the Dhar Darbar and pays dues amounting to Rs. 900. He has a son, **Bharat Singh**, born in 1907.

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Jamnia.

Area—39 square miles.

Population—3,531.

Revenue—Rs. 35,000.

Bhumia Raghunath Singh, who also enjoys from the British Government the hereditary rank of Risaldar, carrying a permanent allowance of Rs. 80 per month, was born in 1890. He succeeded his father, Risaldar Bhumia Hamir Singh, on 30th October 1924. The Bhumia holds one village from Dhar, five from Gwalior and one from Indore. Besides these he possesses 47 *paras* or hamlets held on prescriptive right from the British Government.

Rajgarh.

Area—36 square miles.

Population—1,052.

Revenue—Rs. 10,000.

Bhumia Ram Singh, of Rajgarh, is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He succeeded his uncle on the 5th April 1930. He holds three villages from the Dhar Darbar. The Bhumia also holds villages from the Indore Darbar and receives certain cash allowances. Besides these he possesses four villages held on prescriptive right from the British Government.

Nimkhera or Tirla.

Area—107 square miles.

Population—8,276.

Revenue—Rs. 48,000.

Bhumia Ganga Singh is a Bhilala of the Anjana sept. He was born on the 4th December 1911 and succeeded on 27th March 1922. The Bhumia holds 84 small villages on prescriptive right from the British Government. He holds from Dhar one guaranteed village, Tirla, the headquarters of the Bhumat, and four other unguaranteed villages from the Gwalior and Indore Darbars. The Bhumia is in receipt of *tanka* from the Gwalior, Indore and Dhar Darbars. The Bhumia was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He married in 1932 a daughter of the Rajput Rana of Kherali in Kathiawar. The Bhumia was given his powers in 1933.

There are two Jagirdars in the Estate (1) **Bhumina Chhater Singh of Kachhaoda**, (2) **Bhumia Shersingh of Bhuwada**. Both are blood relations of the present Bhumia.

(b) Other Estates—Unguaranteed.

1. **Thakur Parbat Singh**, of Kod, is a Rathor Rajput, belonging to the Ratlam house, but of the Fatehsinghaut sept. Many of the Thakur families in the Badnawar *pargana* are offshoots of this stock. The Kod estate comprises ten villages with an income of Rs. 55,000.

2. **Thakur Jaswant Singh, of Bidwal**, is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut sept. He was born in 1881 and succeeded, by adoption, in 1886. He was educated at the Daly College and is now a member of the State Council. The estate, which consists of eight villages in the Badnawar *pargana*, yields a yearly revenue of Rs. 51,000.

3. **Thakur Man Singh of Mangela**, is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut sept, who succeeded to his estate in 1897. In 1901 he mysteriously disappeared but returned lately and has been re-installed. The estate comprises one village yielding Rs. 3,600 per annum.

4. **Thakur Jawan Singh, of Dharsi Khera**, is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor Rajput. His estate consists of four villages with an annual income of Rs. 5,900.

5. **Thakur Mod Singh, of Pana**, is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor. He was born in 1881 and succeeded his uncle. The estate, which yields an yearly income of Rs. 2,000 comprises one village only.

6. **Thakur Devisingh, of Maswadia**, is a Fatehsinghaut Rajput. The estate, comprising one village, yields an yearly income of Rs. 3,500. The Thakur is a minor, studying in the High School.

7. **Thakur Sanwat Singh, of Berchha**, is a Rathor of the Fatehsinghaut sept. The estate is valued at Rs. 2,700. The Thakur also holds villages from Gwalior.

8. **Thakur Takhat Singh, of Manglia**, is a Rathor Rajput. The estate, which includes two villages, has a revenue of Rs. 5,000. The Thakur is at present receiving his education in the local school at Dhar.

9. **Thakur Nahar Singh, of Kathodia**, is a Mathur Kayastha. The estate consists of five villages, one being held as "*Kaungoi inam*". The revenue amounts to Rs. 13,000.

Besides these Thakurs there are 23 hereditary Sardars holding *jagirs*, *inams* or *instimrar* grants.

IV. Hereditary officials.

1. **Thakur Nihalchand Mandloi, of Dhar Pargana**, a Nigam Kayastha, holds three villages and some detached lands, bringing in a total revenue of Rs. 12,000. He was born in 1901.

2. **Thakur Yeshwant Rai Kishen Lal, Kanungo of Dhar Pargana**, is a Nigam Kayastha. He was born in 1900. His estate comprises four villages and he also receives certain allowances. His estate is worth Rs. 12,000.

3. **Madho Rao Ram Rao Sikkenavis**, a Shukla Yajurvedi Brahman, is hereditary Farnavis and Sikkenavis for Dhar Pargana. He holds a village in jagir with a revenue of Rs. 3,000. He is receiving his education at the Fergusson College, Poona.

4. **Madho Rao Vinayak Gune** is a Rigvedi Karhada Brahman. He is a grandson of Ragho Narayan, Diwan of the State (from 1862 to 1867). The estate comprises two *inam* villages with a revenue of Rs. 5,000.

The *Istamardars* number 12. Of these the following may be mentioned :--

Rao Jarwant Singh, Tankadar of Ahirwas, is a Korku and belongs to the Hirapur family. His ancestors supported Chitu, the famous Pindari. He formerly held 12 villages in Nimanpur but as they were deserted the Darbar resumed them, a yearly cash payment being made in lieu of them.

V. Officials, etc.

Dewan Bahadur Khanderao Gangadhar Nadkar, Dewan of the State, is a Chandraseni Kayastha Prabhu and is a younger half-brother of Ganesh Gangadhar Nadkar, Jagirdar of the State, now deceased. He served as Household Officer, Private Secretary, State Census Officer (1911), Khasgi Karbhari, and Personal Assistant to the Dewan, and finally became Dewan in 1920. He is President of the Council of Administration.

GENEALOGY OF THE JAORA FAMILY (only necessary names
are given).

Nawab Ghafur Khan
(1818-1825).

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan
(1825-1865).

Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.
(1865-1895).

Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan.
(1895-).

JAORA STATE.

Area—602 square miles.

Population—100,166.

Revenue—Rs. 12,96,000.

Salute—13 guns.

The first Nawab of Jaora, Ghafur Khan, was the brother-in-law of the Pindari leader, Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar, when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana.

Brief History. The Jaora State came into being in 1818 under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur, subject to the condition that the Nawab should maintain a body of 600 horse. In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed by the British Government at 500 horse, 500 foot and 4 guns. This arrangement was commuted to a yearly payment of Hali Rs. 1,85,816, which was reduced in 1859 to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 as a reward for the Nawab's loyal services during the Mutiny.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

In 1865 the Ruler received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles of "Ihtishamud Daulah" and "Firoz Jang". It is now customary in the Jaora State Ruling Family for the Ruler to assume a distinctive title on his succession, subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Ruler is "Fakhrud-Daulah", "Saulat-Jang".

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E.,

The Ruler. fourth in direct descent from the Founder, succeeded his father on the 6th March 1895. His Highness was born on the 17th January 1863, and therefore succeeded as a minor, receiving administrative powers on the 20th May 1906. His Highness was educated at the Daly College at Indore and joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1902. In 1903 he married his first cousin, the only daughter of his uncle Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who died in 1918. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born of this marriage, but both died young. His Highness subsequently remarried. The Nawab attended the Delhi Darbars of 1902 and 1911; on the latter occasion he was awarded the K.C.I.E., and was granted the honorary rank of Major in the British Army. In October 1921 His Highness was gazetted an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. His Highness has not visited Europe but dines in English fashion and has mixed much with English society. He maintains an excellent pack of imported fox hounds which he hunts twice a week between August and April.

His Highness has six sons and three daughters, the sons being

Nawabzada Muhammad Nasir Ali Khan, born 14th May 1906, Nawabzada Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, born 29th September 1908, Nawabzada Muhammad Usman Ali Khan, born 4th July 1916, Nawabzada Muhammad Murtaza Ali Khan, born 4th July 1916, Nawabzada Muhammad Ehtesham Ali Khan, born 7th February 1918, and Nawabzada Muhammad Mansoor Ali Khan, born 9th May 1925.

Nawabzada Muhammad Usman Ali Khan, the elder of the twin sons born on July 4th, 1916, has been recognised as Heir-Apparent.

2. Nawabzada Muhammad Nasir Ali Khan, who was prosecuting his studies at the Agricultural College, Cirencester, England, returned to Jaora in 1932.

3. Nawabzada Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, after undergoing a course of training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, obtained His Majesty's Commission in 1929; he was first attached as Lieutenant to the 9th Lancers stationed at Sialkot and then transferred to the 16th Light Cavalry, Bolarum. For family reasons he resigned from the Army in September 1931. The Nawabzada is at present working as Adjutant of the State Forces.

4. Other relatives of the Ruler are his first cousin, Sahibzada Mashuq Ali Khan, and his four half-brothers, Sahibzada Muhammad Musharraf Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Muhammad Sarfraz Ali Khan, Sahibzada Muhammad Asghar Ali Khan, and Sahibzada Muhammad Sharafat Ali Khan.

5. Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed, the second son of the Nawab of Surat, is married to His Highness' daughter. He is working in the State as Assistant Private Secretary.

State Sardars. The State Sardars are of two classes :—

(i) relatives of the Ruler, who are again sub-divided into

(a) issue of Rulers of Jaora, styled Sahibzadas or Nawabzadas; and

(b) descendants of Nawab Ghafur Khan's brothers, known as the *Biradri*.

Both divisions are members of the Ruler's clan.

(ii) Jagirdars, etc.

This jagir, which consists of two villages, was originally granted to Wazir Begam (Nani Bi) by Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan and descended to her son Khan Jahan Khan and finally to his five daughters in equal shares. All of these are now dead, but Sahibzada Mashuq Ali Khan, Sultan Hamid Khan and his younger brother Sultan Muhammad Khan are the present holders of the jagir. The villages lie 4 miles south of Jaora. The estate has an area of about 4 square miles with a revenue of Rs. 6,296.

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(ii) Jagirdars, etc.

This jagir, which consists of two villages, was originally granted to Wazir Begam (Nani Bi) by Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan and descended to her son Khan Jahan Khan and finally to his five daughters in equal shares. All of these are now dead, but **Sahibzada Mashuq Ali Khan,** **Sultan Hamid Khan** and his younger brother **Sultan Muhammad Khan** are the present holders of the jagir. The villages lie 4 miles south of Jaora. The estate has an area of about 4 square miles with a revenue of Rs. 6,296.

Thakur Bijē Singh of Amba is a Rathor Rajput descended from the Ratlam family. He was born in 1898 and succeeded in 1915. The jagir was for several years under the supervision and administration of the Darbar on account of indebtedness. The management was made over to Thakur Bijē Singh in March 1923, when all the decreed debts had been repaid, but was again resumed by the Darbar in 1927 as the Thakur had contracted further debts; it has recently been restored to him.

The Amba estate has an area of 11 square miles, including forest, and a revenue of Rs. 9,521 per annum.

Thakur Ratan Singh of Mandawal is a Doria Rajput. He succeeded his uncle, the late Thakur Kesri Singh, who died without issue on the 4th September 1916. The area of the estate is 2.79 square miles and the revenue about Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Thakur also holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ villages in Panth Piploda, direct from the British Government.

Besides these jagirs the guaranteed estates described below
Guaranteed Holdings. are situated in Jaora.

BILAUD.

Area—4 square miles.

Population—531.

Revenue—Rs. 5,000.

The original grantee, Sayyid Hakim Zafar Ali Khan, a native of Fatehpur Haswa, in the United Provinces, was in the service of Nawab Ghafur Khan of Jaora and was granted the village of Bilaud in jagir by a sanad, dated the 6th June 1818. Zafar Ali was succeeded by Muhammad Saman Ali Khan, who received a *khilat* for good services during the Mutiny.

The present Jagirdar, **Sayyid Ghulam Abbas**, succeeded to his estate in 1894. He was born on May 11th, 1880.

BORKHERA.

Area—7 square miles.

Population—823.

Revenue—Rs. 20,000.

The founder of this holding was Fateh Singh, brother of Ratan Singh, Raja of Ratlam (1652—58).

On the death of Amar Singh, son of Fateh Singh, the jagir was divided among his four sons, and thus were formed the separate estates of Sirsi, Borkhera, Kherwasa and Sadakheri.

Thakur Mor Singh, the present holder, was born in 1908 and succeeded by adoption in 1915. The Thikana remained under minority administration till the 18th August 1930.

KHERWASA.

Area—3 square miles.

Population—613.

Revenue—Rs. 14,000 [including village Nayapura (Saliana State)].

The history of this estate is the same as that of Borkhera. The present holder **Thakur Partap Singh**, a Rathor Rajput, succeeded on 16th January 1888. The Thakur's son, **Lachhman Singh**, was born in 1907.

KHOJANKHERA.

Area—5 square miles.

Population—483.

Revenue—Rs. 7,000.

The Thakur is a Solanki Rajput connected with the Shujaota and Uperwara families. In A.D. 1685 one Nahar Singh was in possession of certain villages which his predecessors had obtained on their migration from Marwar to Malwa. On his death in A.D. 1751 the estate was divided among his sons, thus forming the three separate Thakurates of Shujaota, Uperwara, and Khojankhera.

The present holder, **Thakur Dhul Singh**, succeeded to the estate in 1907. During the minority of the Thakur the estate was under the management of the Darbar. Thakur Dhul Singh received his education at the Daly College and subsequently learnt administrative work in the State offices. The management of his estate was made over to him on the 1st June 1919.

SADAKHERI.

Area—2.30 square miles (60 square miles including area of villages held from Gwalior).

Population—463 (5,610 including population of villages held from Gwalior).

Revenue—Rs. 6,000.

The first holder of this estate was Dhiraj Singh, a descendant of Fateh Singh, a younger brother of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam.

In 1839 a settlement regarding the village of Sadakheri was made between the Nawab of Jaora and the Thakur of Sadakheri by Colonel Borthwick. This was confirmed in 1845 in a Parwana from the Nawab countersigned by Sir R. Hamilton.

The present holder, **Thakur Raj Singh**, was born in 1898, and succeeded to the estate in 1920 on the death of his father Rao Bahadur Sadul Singh. The Thakur was educated at the Daly and Mayo Colleges.

SHUJAOTA.

Area—6 square miles.

Population—450.

Revenue—Rs. 20,000.

The Thakurs of Shujaota are Solanki Rajputs, and are connected with the Uperwara and Khojankhera families. The original holder was Nahar Singh, who died in 1751 A.D. On his death the villages held by him were divided among his three sons Kadar Singh, Khushal Singh and Dalel Singh, thus forming the three separate estates of Shujaota, Uperwara and Khojankhera.

Thakur Rup Singh, the present holder, was born on the 8th August 1885 and succeeded in 1904. He has three sons, of whom the eldest, **Kumar Jaswant Singh**, was educated at the Daly College. The two younger sons are still receiving their education at the Daly College.

SIDRI.

Area—2 square miles.

Population—272.

Revenue—Rs. 4,000.

This estate comprises one village. **Thakur Gordhan Singh** is a Nima Mahajan. He was born in 1876 and succeeded in 1892. He has a son, **Sajjan Singh**, born in 1899.

SIRSI.

Area—8 square miles.

Population—969.

Revenue—Rs. 18,000.

The Thakurs of Sirsi are Rathor Rajputs, descended from Fateh Singh, a brother of Ratan Singh, Raja of Ratlam. Amar Singh, son of Fateh Singh, settled at Sirsi. On his death the estate was divided among his sons, forming the separate Thakurates of Sirsi, Borkhera, Kherwasa and Sadakheri. The Thakur of Sirsi also holds land in Panchewa, a village in Piploda.

Thakur Shambhu Singh, the present holder, was born in 1881 and succeeded in May 1923.

TAL.

Area—9 square miles.

Population—1,394.

Revenue—Rs. 20,000.

The Thakurs of Tal are Doria Rajputs and are an offshoot of the Mandawal family.

Ganga Singh, a younger brother of the Mandawal Thakur, became Thakur of Tal. In 1821 and 1822 the village of Karwakheri was granted to Thakur Chandan Singh of Tal.

Thakur Madho Singh, who succeeded to the estate on the 30th January 1901, died on the 27th August 1916 at an early age. He was succeeded by his younger brother, **Thakur Shambhu Singh**, who received his education at the Daly College. Thakur Shambhu Singh was born on the 24th April 1907. The Thakurate was under minority administration till the 18th August 1930.

UPERWARA.

Area—7 square miles.

Population—1,083.

Revenue—Rs. 23,000.

The Thakurs of Uperwara are Solanki Rajputs, being connected with the Shujaota and Khojankhera families.

Thakur Krishan Singh, who is the present holder, was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1910. He studied for some time at the Daly College. The Thakurate was under minority administration until August 1930.

UPLAI.

Area—1 square mile.

Population—468.

Revenue—Rs. 2,000.

Thakur Eshwar Singh of Uplai, a Solanki Rajput, was born in 1928 and succeeded in 1930. He holds one-fourth of the village of Uplai. The Thikana is under minority administration.

1. **Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Muhammad Sarfraz Ali Khan** is one of the half-brothers of His Highness the Nawab. He received his education partly at home and partly at the Daly College, Indore. After working as an honorary magistrate and serving on the Personal Staff of His Highness, the Sahibzada was appointed Private Secretary to the Ruler in 1919. His services were much appreciated by His Highness, on whose recommendation he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in June 1922. He was appointed Chief

Secretary and Vice-President of the State Council on the 10th December 1924. The Jaora Darbar have granted him a jagir in recognition of his work for the State.

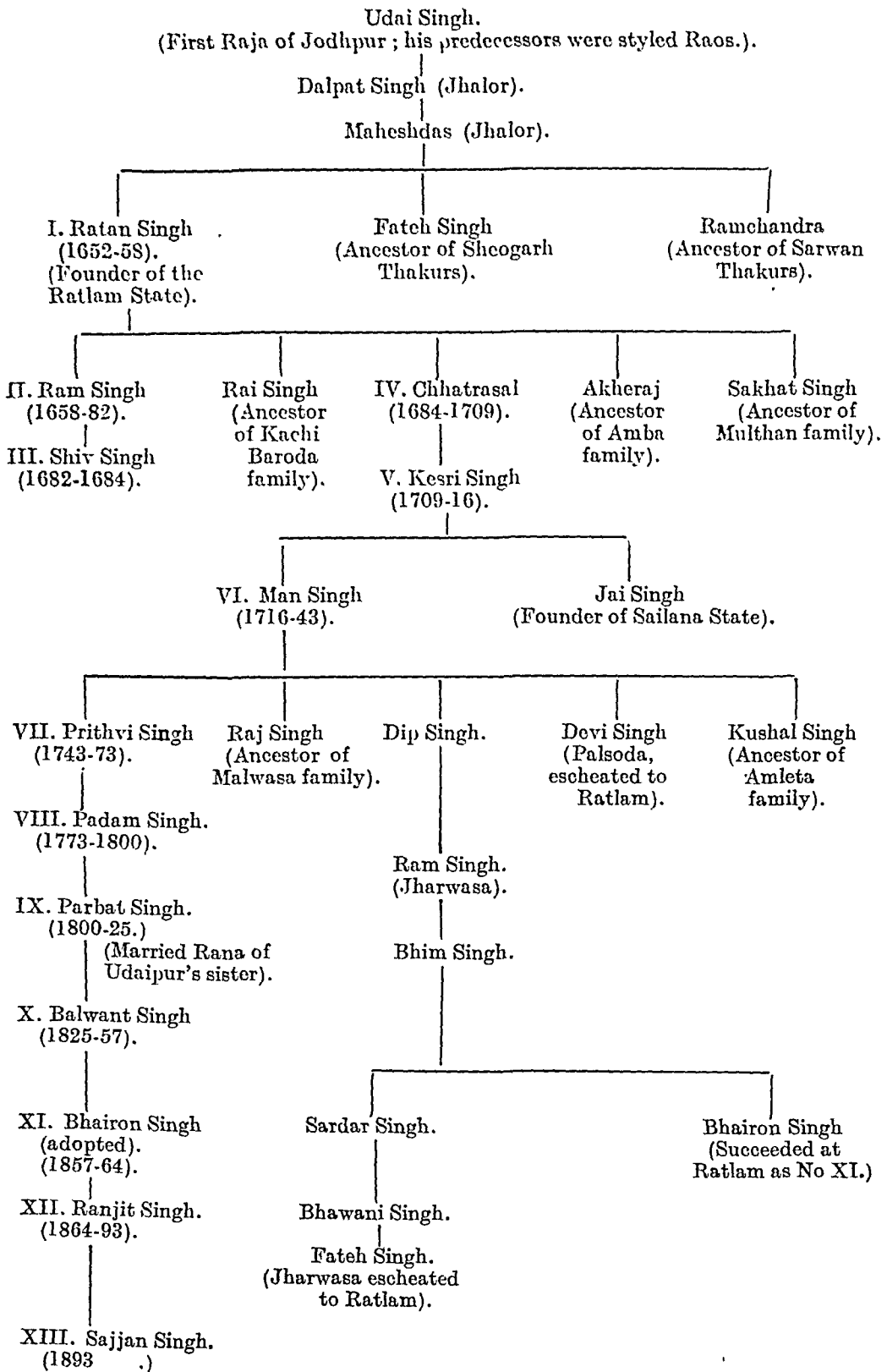
2. **Sirajur Rehman Khan, Bar.-at-law**, is Judge of the Chief Court. He is related to the Ruling Family.

3. **Nasrat Muhammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.)**, Medalist in Economics, is holding the post of Secretary to the State Council and Judicial Board. He entered State service in 1924, and is related to the Ruling Family.

4. **Rai Sahib Doctor Ambalal Motilal Mahadevia, L.M.F.**, is the Chief Medical Officer. He has been serving in the State Medical Department for the last 25 years. He was appointed Chief Medical Officer on 1st May 1920. He has been granted a jagir by the Darbar in recognition of his meritorious services and the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in June 1932.

5. **Mirza Muhammad Aslam Beg**, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, holds the post of Revenue Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE RATLAM FAMILY (only essential names are given).



RATLAM STATE.

Area—693 square miles.

Population—107,321.

Revenue—Rs. 10,00,000.

Salute—13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

The Rulers of Ratlam are Rathors and are descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family.

Brief History. The founder of the Ratlam State, Ratan Singh, a great grandson of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, was born about the beginning of the 17th century. The grant to him of jagirs in Malwa is popularly held to have been due to his gallant adventure with a mad elephant while attending at the Court of the Moghal Emperor at Delhi, but it is more probable that the Emperor Shah Jahan favoured this young Rajput nobleman not only on account of his undaunted courage, but also because of the dignity of his clan and the services rendered by him and other members of his family on the frontiers of the Moghal Empire. The first Ruler of Ratlam to come in contact with the British Government was Parbat Singh, between whom and Maharaja Doulat Rao Scindia an engagement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819. Under this treaty an annual tribute of Rs. 84,000 Salim Shahi was secured to Scindia, who undertook, in return, not to send troops into Ratlam or interfere in any way in the internal administration. Parbat Singh died in 1824 and was succeeded by Balvant Singh, whose rule lasted till August 1857. For his services during the Mutiny, Bhairon Singh, the adopted son and successor of Balvant Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of the Government of India. Bhairon Singh was succeeded by his infant son, Ranjit Singh (1864-1893). On his death in 1893 he was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, who received the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction in 1921.

The present Ruler is **Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., and A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.**

The Ruler.

His Highness is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Central India. Born on 13th January 1880, His Highness was educated at the Daly College at Indore and received ruling powers in December 1898, 5 years after his succession. In 1902 His Highness joined the newly raised Imperial Cadet Corps, with which he remained until 1903. He married in 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and, in 1922, a daughter of the well known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has three daughters and two sons. The Heir-Apparent **Lokendra Singh**, was born on the 9th November 1927 and the 2nd son on the 2nd October 1932. His Highness attended the Delhi Darbars of 1903 and 1911. He received the K.C.S.I. in 1909 and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1931. His services during the Great War are well-known. He was in France, on the staff of

Field-Marshal Lord Haig, from April 1915 up to 1918. Subsequently he proceeded to the Indian frontier when war broke out with Afghanistan. Besides the medal for the Great War and the Afghan campaign His Highness holds the "Croix d'officier" of the Legion d'Honneur.

He was on the staff of the Prince of Wales during the latter's tour in India in 1921 and entertained His Royal Highness at a banquet at the Ranjit Bilas Palace.

His Highness is related by marriage to the Ruling Family of Rewa and acted as Regent of that State from 1918 to 1922 during the minority of the present Maharaja.

His Highness has long enjoyed an international reputation as a polo player. In 1927 he accompanied the Army in India Polo Team to America and his services as adviser and member of the selection committee were very greatly appreciated.

His Highness has no near male relatives on his father's
Relatives. side.

The Rao of Kushalgarh, in Rajputana, pays direct to the
Jagirdars. Darbar *tanka* or tribute for the Khara
jagir which has been held by his family
since 1672.

The jagirdars in the State, styled Thakurs, or, if descendants of younger sons of a former Ruler "Maharaj", all hold from the State, on a service tenure, being bound to assist their Ruler with a certain quota of armed men and render other specified services. They all pay tribute called *tanka* (which varies in every case and is not assessed on any definite ratio) and certain minor charges. They number 30 and are all unguaranteed in respect to the Darbar.

Succession is by primogeniture, but, in case of failure of heirs, a son may be adopted with the express permission of the Ruler. *nazarana* being levied. The jagirdars fall into several classes. There are five first class jagirdars :—Pancher, Sarwan, Namli, Amleta and Sheogarh. These jagirdars are permitted to wear gold anklets, and at a succession the Thakur is installed by the Ruler personally. They are usually allowed to exercise certain judicial powers within their estates. When attending Darbar they are ordinarily received with *dohri-tazim*, the Ruler rising at their entrance and departure, and receiving them with *banhpasar*, a sort of half embrace.

Jagirdars of the second class receive *dohri-tazim* and a handshake, and those of an inferior class *cheri* or *adhi-tazim*, the Ruler rising or half rising from his seat as they enter the Darbar. The jagirdars are all younger than the State, only the jagirdar of Pancher having held since the time of Ratan Singh, the founder of the State. Formerly, in virtue of this, he used to attest all grants of land, etc., issued. Now his only hereditary duty is that of *Talwarbandhai* or the buckling on of the Ruler's sword at his installation. The jagirdars of Sarwan and Sheogarh are descended from brothers of Ratan Singh. The estate of Bhadi Barodia is held by the relatives of the wife of a former Raja.

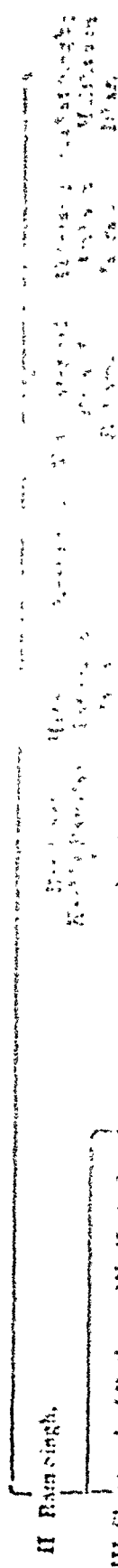
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SITAMAU FAMILY

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SITAMAU STATE.

Area—202 square miles.

Population—28,422.

Revenue—Rs. 2,71,000.

The Rajas of Sitamau are Rathor Rajputs descended from Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. The **Brief History.** origin of the Sitamau State dates from the

beginning of the 18th century when the revenues of Titrode *pargana* were granted by the Emperor Aurangzeb to Keshodas, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam. Keshodas also received *sanads* from the Moghal Emperors conferring upon him the *perganas* of Nahargarh and Alot. The *perganas* of Nahargarh and Alot, however, passed into the hands of Gwalior and Dewas respectively during the latter part of the 18th century when the Marathas established their sway in this part of Malwa. Keshodas, the founder of the State, died in the year 1748, and was succeeded by his son Gaj Singh. On his death, in 1752, Gaj Singh was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh (1752-1802). Fateh Singh was succeeded by his son Raj Singh, who ruled till 1867. Between Raja Raj Singh and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia an engagement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820, under which a tribute of Rs. 60,000 Salim Shahi was payable to Gwalior. During the Mutiny of 1857 Raja Raj Singh remained faithful to the British Government and was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000. Raja Raj Singh was succeeded by his grandson Bhawani Singh (1867-85). Raja Bahadur Singh, a second cousin of Raja Bhawani Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. Raja Bahadur Singh was succeeded in 1899 by his adopted brother Raja Shardul Singh, who died of cholera in the following year.

With his death the direct line of the Ruling family became extinct, but, to continue the autonomy of the State, the Government of India recognised the succession of the present Ruler, a brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda (a feudatory of the Dhar State) on the ground of his descent from the senior branch of the family of Raja Ratan Singh.

His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on the

The Ruler.

2nd January 1880 and was educated at the

Daly College, Indore. He succeeded to the

gadi in 1900.

In 1902 His Highness married a daughter of the Raja of Chhota-Udaipur, who died a year later. In 1903 His Highness married a daughter of the Thakur of Baleri in Bikaner. On her death, in 1915, His Highness married a granddaughter of the Thakur of Maroli in Udaipur State. His Highness has three sons, **Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, M.A., LL.B.**, born on the 22nd February 1908, **Rajkumar Govind Singh**, born on the 10th August 1911, and **Rajkumar Raghunath Singh, B.A.**, born on the 6th December 1912; and two daughters. The Ruler was made a K.C.I.E. in 1911 on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar.

Thakur Beni Madhosingh of Kachhi-Baroda is His Highness' nephew, and the **Sesodia Thakur of Kul-thana** in Partabgarh is related to His Highness on the maternal side. The families of Udaipur, Partabgarh, Lunavada, Raghogarh, Chhota-Udaipur and Surguja are related to him by marriage.

Notables. The men of position in the State fall into three classes :—

- (i) The jagirdars, styled Thakurs, (ii) officials, and (iii) hereditary religious office holders.

The jagirdars number 34 and all hold their estates from the State on a service tenure. The 31 *tazimi* Sardars comprise 11 Rathors, 6 Chauhans, 5 Bhatias, 1 Sesodia, 1 Gaud, 5 Charans, 1 Brahman and 1 Sanyasi. They are divided into three groups. The Thakurs of Deepakhera and Khejdia are first class jagirdars ; they receive *dohri-tazim* and assist at the installation of the Ruler. There are five 2nd class jagirdars who also receive *dohri-tazim*. The remaining 24 comprise the 3rd class and are entitled only to *adhi-tazim*.

The first class jagirdars exercise second class, and the 2nd class jagirdars exercise third class magisterial powers within their estates. All jagirdars are liable to personal service, and pay *tanka* which varies in each individual case.

Succession is by primogeniture, but no succession is valid until recognised by the Darbar officially and until the *nazarana* fixed has been paid. *Nazarana* is ordinarily 10 per cent. of the annual income of the jagir, when succession is direct, and 25 per cent. when succession is indirect. In cases of adoption no fixed rules exist and the *nazarana* is determined according to the merits of each individual case.

Jagirdars of importance are mentioned below :—

Thakur Kishore Singh, of Deepakhera, is a Sanchora Chauhan Rajput. He was born in 1898. The first grantee was Thakur Madhodas who received the jagir from Raja Keshodas. The Thakur holds seven villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 12,000. The *tanka* payable to the Darbar is Rs. 4,136.

Thakur Khusal Singh, of Khejdia, is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptaut branch. He was born in 1922 and succeeded his father in 1932.

The estate was originally granted to Thakur Khusal Singh by Raja Keshodas. The jagir, which lies 8 miles to the north of Sitamau, comprises seven villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 9,000. The *tanka* payable to the Darbar is Rs. 4,228.

Thakur Nahar Singh, of Bajkheri, is a Bhoptaut Rathor. He was born in 1898 and succeeded his elder brother in 1919. The estate, which was originally granted to Thakur Kishore Singh by Raja Keshodas, includes six villages. The annual income of the jagir is Rs. 5,500 and the *tanka* paid by the jagirdar is Rs. 3,674.

Thakur Khuman Singh, of Mauwa, who is a Sanchora Chauhan, was born in 1850 and succeeded his father in 1878.

The first holder of the estate, Thakur Jagmaloji, received the jagir from Raja Keshodas. The jagir comprises three villages; yields an annual income of Rs. 7,000 and pays *tanka* of Rs. 3,277. The Thakur has a grandson named **Shiv Singh**.

Thakur Pratap Singh, of Lawari, is a Fatehsinghaut Rathor. He was born in 1898 and succeeded his grandfather in 1922.

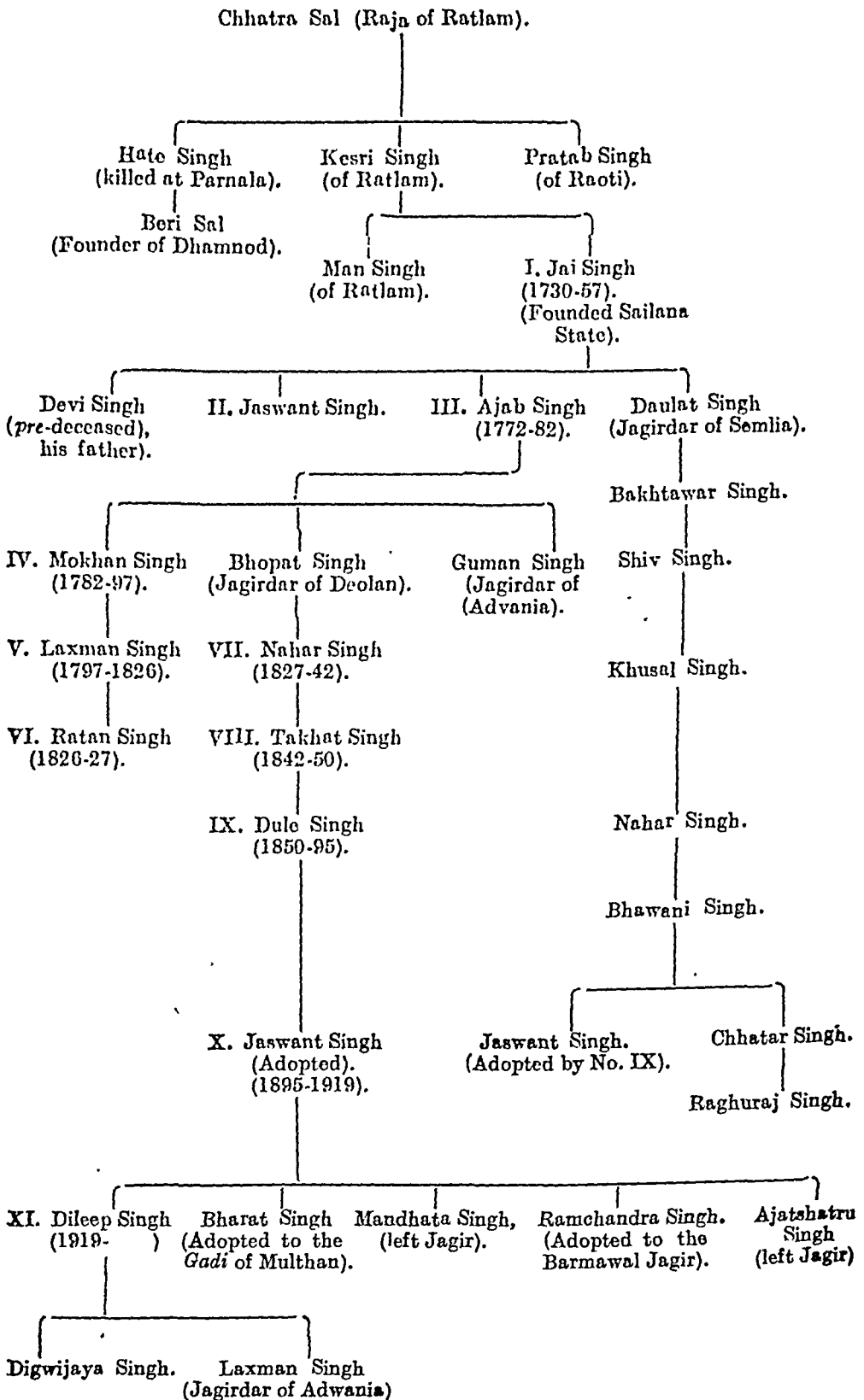
The original holder, Thakur Sakhat Singh, received the jagir from Raja Keshodas. The jagir consists of three villages and yields an annual income of Rs. 7,271. The jagirdar pays Rs. 2,615 as *tanka* to the Darbar.

Thakur Kishore Singh, of Dhaturia, is a Bhati Rajput of the Kolhaut branch. He was born in 1890 and succeeded his father in 1932. The jagir consists of two villages and yields an annual income of Rs. 4,400, of which Rs. 1,554 are paid as *tanka* to the Darbar. The Thakur has a son, **Samet Singh**.

Thakur Shardul Singh, of Jhangria, is a Gaud Rajput of the Bhikandasaut sept and was born in 1879. He succeeded his father in 1900. The jagir, which was originally granted to Thakur Shiv Singh by Raja Keshodas, comprises two villages. The annual revenue of the jagir is Rs. 5,000 and the *tanka* paid to the Darbar is Rs. 1,466. The Thakur has a son, **Chandra Singh**, born in 1905.

Motilal Himmatlal Avashia, B.A., LL.B., comes of a Nagar family in Kathiawar. He joined the State service as Naib-Dewan Official. and continued to hold that post from December 1917 till he was appointed Dewan of the State in the month of April 1921.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAILANA FAMILY.



SAILANA STATE.

Area—297 square miles.

Population—35,223.

Revenue—Rs. 3,00,000.

Salute—11 guns.

This State originally formed a part of Ratlam but became an independent entity from the time of Pratab Singh, the second son of Chhatrasal, the capital being originally at Raoti. Jai Singh, who succeeded Pratab Singh, founded the town of Sailana in 1730, by which name the State has since been known. The first Ruler of Sailana to come in contact with the British Government was Raja Lachhman Singh. An agreement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Raja Lachhman Singh and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, whereby Sailana agreed to pay Rs. 42,000 Salim Shahi to Scindia, who undertook, in return, not to send troops into Sailana or interfere in any way in the internal administration. This payment is now made to the British Government under the Treaty of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the cost of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachhman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a minor son, Dule Singh. The State was administered by the British Government till the Mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered by them during the Mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency Council were granted *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh received his powers in 1859.

3. In 1884, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh of Semlia, whom he had adopted. Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on July 13th, 1919, when the present Ruler succeeded.

The judicial powers of the State were made plenary in 1920.

His Highness Raja Dileep Singh was born on March 18th, 1891, and succeeded his father in 1919.

The Ruler.

He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and took his Diploma in 1908, continuing studies in the Post Diploma class for four years. He received administrative training from Mr. A. T. Holmes, C.I.E., Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. His Highness married in 1909 the daughter of His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh (Rajputana). This lady having died in 1911, His Highness married in 1915 the daughter

of the Rawat of Meja, a nobleman of Udaipur (Mewar). His Highness has two sons—**Rajkunwar Digvijaya Singh (Heir-Apparent)** born on October 15th, 1918, and **Rajkunwar Laxman Singh** born on February 21st, 1921. His Highness has also three daughters, the first born on the 28th August 1922, the second on the 6th June 1932 and the third on the 13th August 1934.

In the annual celebrations of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha for the years 1920 and 1921, held at Puri and Benares respectively, His Highness was elected President. He has been the General Secretary and, since 1924, the Senior Vice-President of the Mahasabha, which has for its objects the reform of social conditions among the Rajput community. His Highness is the permanent President of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society and is also President of the Council of the Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares.

His Highness has two full brothers and two step-brothers. Of the former, **Maharaj Bharat Singh** has been adopted into the Multhan (Dhar) family and **Maharaj Ramchandra Singh** into the family of Barmawal (Sailana). The two step-brothers, **Maharaj Mandhata Singh** and **Maharaj Ajatshatru Singh**, have both left Sailana since 1919, owing to family dissensions. His Highness' three step-sisters have been married in Dungarpur, Narsingarh and Khilchipur. Another relative on his father's side is his uncle, **Maharaj Chhatrasingh of Semlia**. On his mother's side His Highness is related to the Rawat of Dhariawad (Mewar). He is related by marriage with the families of Partabgarh (Rajputana) and Meja (Mewar), and there are marriage connections with the families of Banswara, Dungarpur, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, Barwani, Salumbar, Bedla and Sadri (the last three in Mewar).

Persons of position in the State fall into three classes : (1) nobles and jagirdars, (2) officials, and (3) hereditary office-holders. The nobles comprise the relatives of the Ruler, who have been referred to above.

There are three first class jagirdars in the State ; **Semlia, Barmawal and Karia**. These are permitted to wear gold anklets and, at their succession, are installed by the Ruler himself. When attending Darbar they are ordinarily received with *dohri-tazim* and, among other privileges, have *abdagiri*, *danka*, *nishan*, *chhari* and *ghari*. Jagirdars of the second class have also *dohri-tazim* and those of an inferior class only *adhi-tazim*.

All the jagirs in the State came into existence subsequent to the founding of the State and none possess the British guarantee. The holders owe fealty and service to the Ruler and pay *tankas* and cesses, the sum being a fluctuating one and fixed from time to time. No jagirdar has any right to adopt without the permission of the Darbar.

The following are the most important jagirdars in the State :—

1. **Maharaj Chhatrasingh, of Semlia**, is a Rathor Rajput, descended from a collateral branch of the Sailana House. He was born in 1867, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore. The estate comprises five villages, situated 13 miles east of Sailana. The income is about Rs. 32,000 per annum, the *tanka* levied being Rs. 6,001. He pays all cesses and renders service in common with other jagirdars of the State. The State has granted him the personal right to exercise the powers of an honorary 2nd class magistrate within the limits of his jagir. The jagirdar has three sons, the heir being **Kunwar Raghuraj Singh** (born in 1892).

2. **Thakur Ramchandra Singh, of Barmawal**.—On the death of Thakur Motisingh of Barmawal without any male issue, the widowed Thakurani asked the Darbar to sanction the adoption of Ramchandra Singh to the Thakurate of Barmawal. Ramchandra Singh, who is a brother of His Highness the present Ruler, also applied for the necessary permission, which was duly granted.

He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and, after obtaining his Diploma there, prosecuted his studies in the higher Diploma class for some time. The estate comprises three villages lying 24 miles south-east of Sailana, with an annual income of about Rs. 24,000; the *tanka* due to the State amounts to Rs. 3,001 per annum, having been enhanced by Rs. 391-14-6 at the recent succession by adoption. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service in common with other jagirdars of the State.

3. **Thakur Raj Singh, of Karia**, is a Rathor Rajput of the Fatehsinghaut branch. He was born in 1898 and succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh, in 1920. He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and later at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate comprises three villages yielding about Rs. 17,000 per annum, paying a *tanka* of Rs. 5,651. The Thakur pays also all cesses and is liable to render service.

4. **Thakur Partap Singh, of Nayapura**, a Fatehsinghaut Rathor, succeeded his uncle Zorawar Singh, by adoption, in 1897, at the age of six years. His father was Dhokal Singh, brother of the late Thakur. The estate comprises one village only. The revenue amounts to about Rs. 1,700 per annum and the *tanka* to Rs. 531-14-3. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service.

5. **Thakur Raghubirsingh, of Omran**, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Songira branch, and succeeded his father in 1919. The estate includes two villages with an income of about Rs. 5,000 and the *tanka* levied is Rs. 2,380. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service. He has a son, born on the 3rd August 1931.

6. **Thakur Bhairu Singh, of Chandoria**, a Rathor of the Bhoptaut branch, was born in 1890. The estate consists of the single village of Chandoria. The revenue amounts to Rs. 2,500 per annum and *tanka* is levied at Rs. 797-3-0. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service. He has a son, born in 1918.

7. **Thakur Kishore Singh**, of Mewasa, is a Sesodia Rajput of the Purawat branch. He was born in 1903 and succeeded his father in 1919. The income of the estate is about Rs. 2,800 per annum, the *tanka* being fixed at Rs. 325. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service. The Jagir consists of one village.

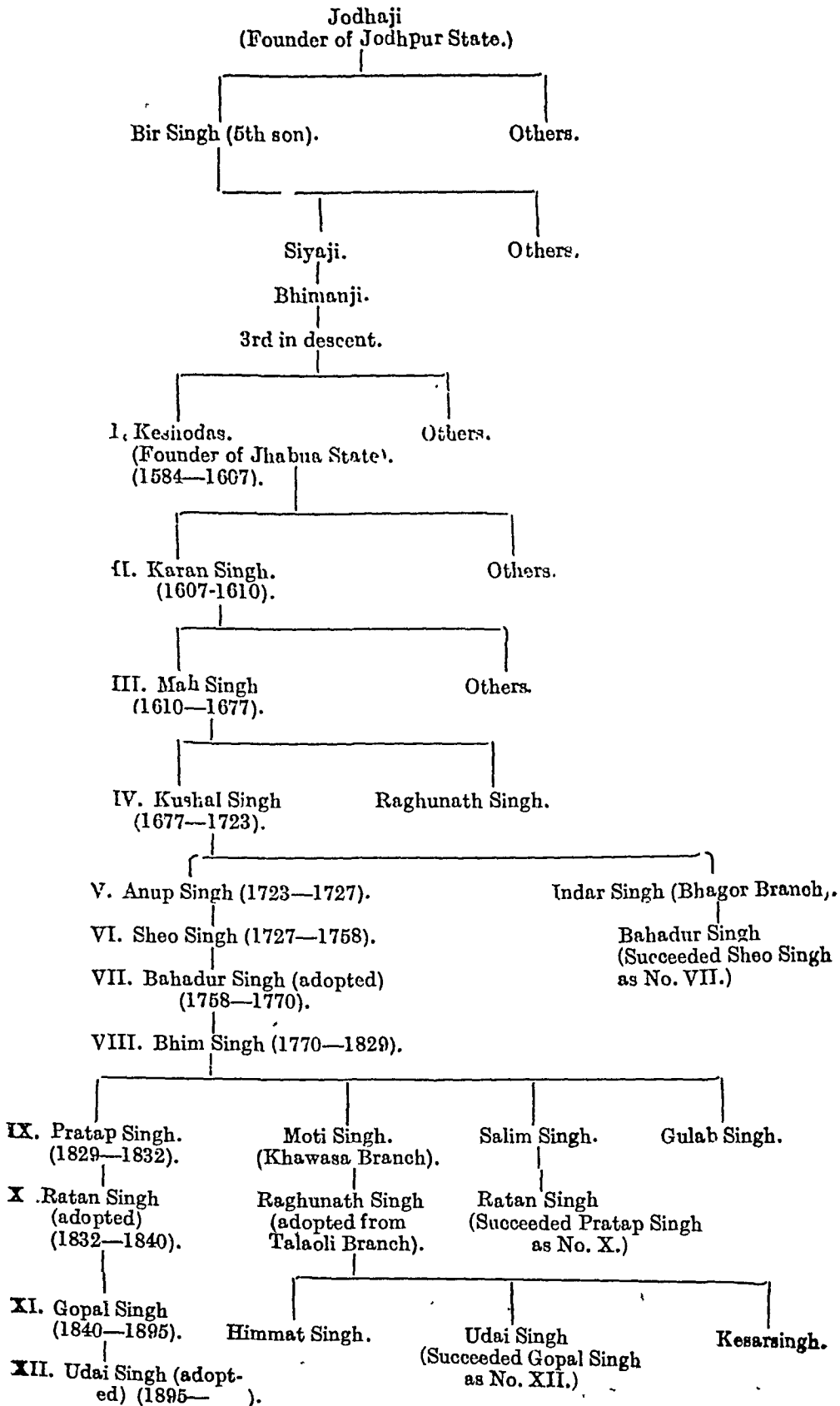
8. **Thakur Lokpal Singh**, of Kotria, is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhoptaut branch. He was born in 1903, succeeding his father, Bhagwant Singh, in 1928. The estate consists of the single village of Kotria. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,300 per annum, the *tanka* being Rs. 12-4-0.

9. **Thakur Ratan Singh**, of Nalkui, a Chauhan Rajput of the Songira branch, succeeded his father in 1915. The estate consists of one village. The income is about Rs. 1,900 per annum and *tanka* is levied at Rs. 718. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service.

10. **Thakur Mahendra Singh**, son of Thakur Raghunath Singh, a Rathor Rajput of the Ramchandrat branch, is the jagirdar of the recently re-granted jagir of Ghatwas. The revenue amounts to about Rs. 6,068 per annum and *tanka* is levied at Rs. 926. The Thakur pays all cesses and renders service.

The Dewan of the State, appointed on the 1st March 1934, is
Rai Bahadur Pandit Uttam Narain Nagu,
 Official. a retired Deputy Superintendent of the
 Central India Agency Police. He is a Kashmiri Brahman.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE JHABUA FAMILY.



JHABUA STATE.

Area—1,336 square miles.

Population—145,522.

Revenue—Rs. 4,01,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The Rulers of Jhabua are Rathor Rajputs descended from Bir Singh, fifth son of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur in Rajputana. The founder of the State was Kesho Das who, in the time of the Emperor Jehangir, received a grant of land for suppressing disorders in South West Malwa. The State subsequently became tributary to Holkar and the relations with that Darbar did not assume their present form until 1871 when the system of dual jurisdiction in certain districts was brought to an end and the area known as Peltawad was assigned to Indore. The arrangements existing between the two States at the time of the British settlement of Malwa were recognized and confirmed by Sir John Malcolm in 1818, although no written engagement was concluded.

The present Ruler is **His Highness Raja Udai Singh**, who was born on 6th May 1875 and succeeded, by adoption, in 1895. He was the second son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khawasa, one of the Umraos of the State. He has been six times married. He lives in orthodox style and is not acquainted with English. His Highness resides outside the State and, with effect from the 29th September 1934, the administration has been conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Malwa.

Apart from officials, the only men of standing in the State are the 16 Umraos, who are nobles belonging to the Ruling Family. They hold fiefs extending over about half the whole area of the State. Besides their *tanka* to the Jhabua Darbar, which aggregates Rs. 5,153-11-3 per annum, they pay *tribute*, amounting to Rs. 5,889-2-6, to the Indore Darbar. Of the Umraos the following nine deserve mention :—

1. **Maharaj Dileep Singh** of Khawasa succeeded his father Kesar Singh who died on 9th June 1934. He has a younger brother **Bahadur Singh** born in 1908.
2. **Bapu Jeet Singh**, of Bori, is a minor. He succeeded his father on the 5th May 1928. The Thikana is managed by an Amin.
3. **Bapu Narayan Singh** of Jhanknauda succeeded his father Ranjit Singh in 1918.
4. **Bapu Himmat Singh** of Kalyanpura is a minor and is at present a student at the Daly College, Indore. He succeeded his father, Thakur Kuber Singh, on the 1st May 1929.

5. **Bapu Brijraj Singh of Sarangi** succeeded his father **Thakur Jorawar Singh** on 25th December 1932. He was educated at the **Daly College**. The **Thikana** is managed by an **Amin**.
6. **Bapu Beni Madhav Singh of Karwad** succeeded by adoption in 1924. He is a minor and is attending the **Daly College, Indore**.
7. **Bapu Yagna Narayan Singh of Raipuria** succeeded his father on 24th February 1931. He is a minor.
8. **Bapu Siv Raj Saran Singh of Jamli** succeeded his father on 23rd October 1932. He is a minor.

Maharaj Dileep Singh of Khawasa is the President and **Rai Sahib Pandit Ram Narain Mulla** is the Vice-President of the Council of Administration ; **Mr. Ghulam Ali, B.A., LL.B.**, is the Judicial Member.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE BARWANI FAMILY.

Dhanuk Singh.

Mal Singh (29th in descent).

Viram Singh.

Bhim Singh I.

(Abdicated in favour of his brother
Arjun Singh).

Arjun Singh.

Kanak Singh.

(Abdicated in favour of his uncle Bhim Singh, and estab-
lished himself at Ratanmal, now a guaranteed Estate
which his descendants still hold).

Vagji.

Parsan Singh I.

Bhim Singh II.

Vachhraj Singh.

Parsan Singh II.

Rayabhan Singh.

I. Limji (1617-40).

II. Chandra Singh (1640-75).

Lakshman Singh.

Hamir Singh.

Bhanu Singh.

Madan Singh.

III. Sur Singh (1675-80).

IV. Jodh Singh (1680-1700).

Vaje Singh.

Shyam Singh.

Raj Singh.

VI. Mohan Singh (1708-30).

V. Parbat Singh (1700-08).

Madhu Singh.

VII. Anup Singh (1730-60).

VIII. Umaid Singh (1760-94).

IX. Mohan Singh II (1794-1839).

Pahar Singh.

X. Jaswant Singh (1839-80).

XI. Indrajit Singh (1880-94).

XII. Ranjit Singh (1894-1930).

Dashrath Singh.

XIII. Devi Singh (Minor) (1930).

Udai Singh.

BARWANI STATE.

Area—1,178 square miles.

Population—141,110.

Revenue—Rs. 10,31,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The Barwani Rulers claim Sesodia origin. Traditionally they trace their descent from Dhanuk, a descendant of Bappa Rawal, the founder of the

Brief History. Mewar dynasty. It is, however, more probable that the founder of the family was a descendant of Maharana Bhartribhatta of Chitor, who established himself at Awasgarh, 30 miles south-west of the present capital, in the 12th or 14th century. At the settlement of Malwa in 1818, Sir John Malcolm recognized the independent position of Barwani, which had never been tributary to any Maratha Chief, though it had lost a large part of its territories during the Maratha invasion. The Ruler's salute up to 1911 was nine guns only. The personal salute of 11 guns granted in that year was made permanent in 1921.

His Highness Rana Devi Singh was born on the 19th July 1922.

The Ruler. His father, Captain His Highness Rana Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., died on the 21st April 1930. The Rana is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

His Highness' mother is a daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Daulat Singh of Idar. He has one

Relatives. sister, Makund Kunwarba, born in 1921, and one brother, Rajkumar Udai Singh, born in 1923. Rajkumar Udai Singh is also being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

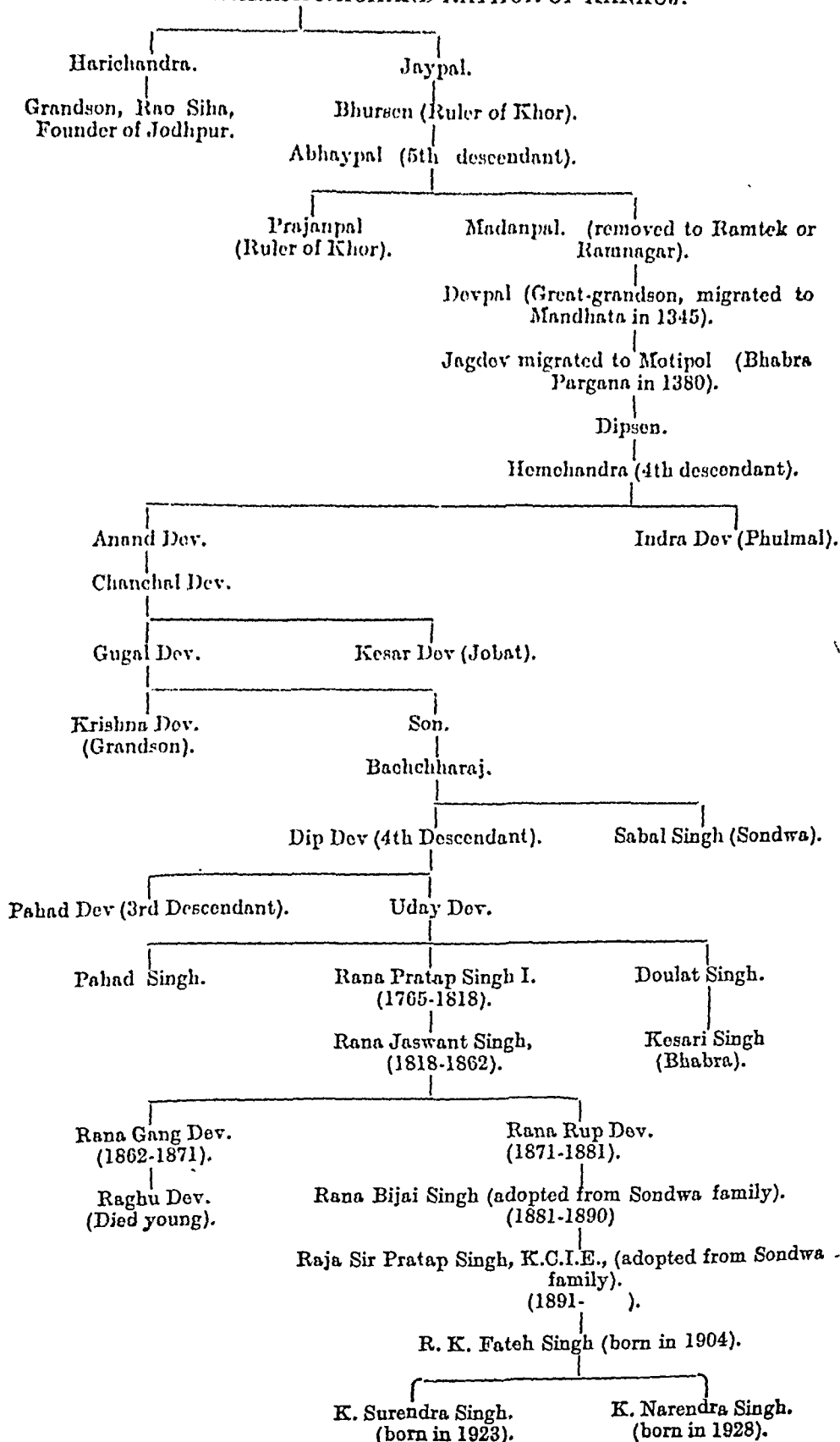
The Ruler has one step-uncle, Maharaj Dashrath Singh, born in 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College. He married, in 1914, a daughter of Kunwar Shri Kirit Singh of Nandod, who died on 7th October 1918, leaving a son and a daughter. He has since contracted a second marriage with the daughter of Thakur Chhitiba, of Sarsad, in Gujrat.

Diwan Bahadur H. N. Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., formerly officiating District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar, was

Officials. appointed as Dewan and President of the State Council, Barwani, on the 9th May 1930. The Government of India, in recognition of his meritorious services to the State, honoured him on 1st January 1933 with the title of Dewan Bahadur.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ALI-RAJPUR FAMILY.

MAHARAJA JAICHAND RATHIOR OF KANAUJ.



ALI-RAJPUR STATE.

Area—836 square miles.

Population—101,963.

Revenue—Rs. 5,16,000.

Salute—11 guns.

The Ruling Family of the Ali-Rajpur State claim descent from

Brief History. Raja Jagdev, a scion of the Suryavanshi Rathors of Kanauj. After the fall of Maharaja Jaichand the descendants of his eldest son removed to Rajputana and founded the Jodhpur State, while the descendants of his second son, Raja Jaypal, migrated to Ramtek or Ramnagar and Mandhata and thence to Motipol, a village in the Bhabra Tahsil. One Dipsen extended his supremacy and constructed a fort there, the remains of which are still extant. Fifth in descent from Dipsen was Anand Dev or Ude Dev, who in 1437 built the fortress of Anandawali, which, subsequently known as Ali, became the capital of his State. Anand Dev had two grandsons, Gugal Dev and Kesar Dev. Gugal Dev succeeded to the *gadi* of Ali-Rajpur and Kesar Dev obtained the territory which now forms the Jobat State. Ali-Rajpur was at one time tributary to Dhar, but all supremacy of that State ceased early in the 19th century.

At the time of the establishment of the British supremacy Rana Pratap Singh I, (1765-1818) was ruling. He transferred the capital from Ali to Ali-Rajpur (1800). About the year 1817 the State was virtually in the power of the minister, Musafir Makrani, who was subsequently recognized by the British Government as manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, the posthumous son of Rana Pratap Singh, whose claims to succeed had been disputed by Kesari Singh, a nephew of the late Rana. Jaswant Singh ruled till 1862. Since that year there has been more than one disputed succession, the direct line having failed in 1881 and again in 1890. On the former occasion the choice of the British Government fell upon Bijai Singh, Thakur of Sondwa, whose family was an offshoot of the direct line. But another claimant, Thakur Jit Singh of Phulmal, took advantage of certain local discontents to foment a rising, which was eventually suppressed by the Malwa Bhil Corps.

The permanent salute of the Ruler of Ali-Rajpur was raised from 9 to 11 guns in 1921.

His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on the 12th September 1881 and is the son of

The Ruler. Thakur Bhagwan Singh of Sondwa. He was selected by the Government of India to succeed Rana Bijai Singh, who died without issue on the 16th August 1890. He was educated

at the Daly College, Indore, and was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon him on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar held by His Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi in December 1911, at which His Highness was present. He was made a C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1915 and a K. C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1933.

His Highness married in 1900 a daughter of the late Thakur Bhagwan Singh of Kathiawara and again in 1902, a lady from the Chhota-Udaipur family. His Highness has a son and heir, **Rajkumar Fatch Singh**, and a daughter. His Highness is a noted polo player and shikari and has always taken a special interest in municipal reforms, his capital being a particularly well planned and handsome town.

Rajkumar Fatch Singh, His Highness' son and heir, was born on the 22nd August 1904. He married the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Baria in 1922. On completion of his education at the Daly College, Indore, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, he was, in 1923, placed in charge of the two Tahsils of Nanpur and Chandpur, with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. He is also the Chief Commandant of the State Forces. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is a keen shikari and an all round sportsman, taking special interest in polo and cricket. He has three sons and three daughters, the eldest son and heir, **Kumar Surendra Singh**, was born on the 17th March 1923, the second son **Kumar Narendra Singh** on the 5th May 1928, and the third son on the 30th December 1933.

The Ruler's other nearest relatives are the members of the Sondwa family from which he was adopted. By marriage His Highness is related to the Rulers of Chhota-Udaipur, Baria, Rajpipla, Bansda, Kathiawara and Nilgiri (Orissa).

There are seven small Thakurates in the Ali-Rajpur State, all except one being descendants of the Ruling Thakurs.

1. **Thakur Takhat Singh**, of **Sondwa**, was educated at the Daly College, Indore. His estate contains 13 villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,500. He has two sons of whom the eldest, **Kumar Balwant Singh**, was born on the 26th February 1909.

2. **Thakur Rai Singh**, of **Ondwa**, holds two villages with an annual income of Rs. 1,900. He has four sons. The eldest, **Kumar Bhawan Singh**, was born in 1905.

3. **Thakur Chain Singh**, of **Morasa**. His estate yielding about Rs. 1,200 per annum, is under the supervision of the Darbar.

4. **Thakur Nahar Singh**, of **Kanti**, holds one village with an annual income of about Rs. 600.

5. Thakur Gajendra Singh, of Chapria, was born in 1929. The Thakur being a minor, his small jagir is under the supervision of the Darbar. The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 750.

6. Thakur Jaswant Singh, of Pipliawat, holds one village with an annual income of Rs. 900.

7. Thakur Pahad Singh, of Jhora, a Solanki Rajput, is a maternal uncle of the Ruler. He received his education at the Daly College, Indore, together with His Highness. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 900.

Official.

Rai Sahib Chhotalal R. Mankad is the
Dewan of the State.

PIPLODA STATE.

Area—73 square miles.

Population—9,627.

Revenue—Rs. 1,37,000.

The Piploda family is a younger branch of the Doria Rajput family of Mandawal which emigrated

Brief History. several centuries ago from Girnar (Junagarh). The same article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (1818) which led to the creation of the Jaora State also guaranteed to Nawab Ghafur Khan "the tribute of Piploda" and some share in the sayer collections; the share has recently been fixed by an amicable settlement at Rs. 1,500 per annum. On the basis of this article an engagement was negotiated by Colonel Borthwick with the Nawab and Rawat Pirthi Singh in 1820 and was confirmed by Sir John Malcolm. The tribute payable to Jaora was settled at Rs. 28,000 Salim Shahi, but the relationship between Jaora and Piploda remained a subject of controversy for over 100 years. The question was eventually decided in 1923, when the Government of India re-affirmed the status of Piploda as a mediatized State, independent of Jaora, and recognised the title of Rawat as the territorial title of the Ruler. The Rawat abolished sayer taxes in his State with effect from the 1st May 1933.

Rawat Mangal Singh was born on the 7th September 1893, and

The Ruler. succeeded in 1919. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He married in Lawan (Jaipur State) and has two sons, **Kumar Ratan Singh**, (heir-apparent) and **Kumar Durganarayan Singh**, born respectively on the 25th April 1913, and the 7th February 1921. Rani Bankawatji of Lawan died in 1926, and the Rawat contracted a second marriage with the daughter of Maharaj Prahlad Singh of Runija (Gwalior State) in April 1931. The heir-apparent was married in 1927 in Rujore (District Etah, United Provinces). He left the Daly College in 1931.

Relatives. The Ruler has a step-brother, **Jai Singh**, who holds the village of Pindwasa.

The following are the important jagirdars of the State :—

Thakur Bijay Singh. He holds the village of Shakar Kheri. He pays all cesses to the State and renders service.

Thakur Chain Singh. He holds the village of Sarsana. He pays all cesses and renders service. He also holds the post of Dewan of the State.

Kunwar Bheem Singh, of Dhaturia, who was born in 1922, succeeded his father Gulab Singh in 1931. The Kunwar being a minor, the Thikana is being managed by the Piploda State. The Thakur is being educated at the Ratlam High School.

Thakur Narayan Singh is the son of **Thakur Raghunath Singh**. He holds the village of **Kanser**. He pays all cesses to the State and renders service. The **Thakur** is a minor and is receiving education at the **Daly College, Indore**. The **Thikana** is being managed on his behalf by **Thakur Chain Singh**.

Thakur Gunwant Singh, son of **Thakur Nahar Singh**, holds two villages in **Gudarkhera** from the State. He pays all cesses to the State and renders service. The **Thakur** is a minor and is receiving education at the **Daly College, Indore**. The management of the **Thikana** is under the direct supervision of the Ruler through a **Kamdar**.

The **Pawadar** of **Kamlakhera** holds some land on service tenure.

The **Thakur** of **Sirsi** also holds some land from **Piploda** in **Panchewa** village. The **Sirsi** holding was found in 1928 to be guaranteed by virtue of a decision given in 1846 A. D.

The **Thakur** of **Sarwan** holds land from the State in the village of **Maota** on service tenure.

JOBAT STATE.

Area—131 square miles.

Population—20,152.

Revenue—Rs. 1,16,000.

The Jobat family are Rathor Rajputs, being an offshoot of the *Brief History.* Ali-Rajpur family. The founder of the State is said to have come originally from Fyzabad in Oudh and to have settled at Jobat in the 15th century.

Rana Bhim Singh was born in 1915. He was the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar and was selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gadi* on the abdication of Rana Indrajit Singh in 1916. The State is being administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent.

There are two jagirdars in the State (1) *Thakur Nawal Singh*, of Borjhar, and (2) *Thakur Khumansingh*, of Kanda. Both are blood relations of the present Ruler.

Official.

Kunwar Vishwanath Singh is the Superintendent of the State.

KATHIWARA.

Area—70 square miles.

Population—6,096.

Revenue—About Rs. 42,000.

Thakur Rana Onkar Singh, a Jadon Rajput, was born on the 5th December 1891 and succeeded on the 8th June 1903. He received administrative powers on the 4th July 1912. He has two sons, *Kumar Jayendra Singh* born on the 13th May 1917, and *Kumar Gajendra Singh* born on the 18th August 1921.

MATHWAR.

Area—129 square miles.

Population—2,897.

Revenue—Rs. 12,000.

Rana Laxman Singh is a Ponwar Rajput. He was born on the 14th March 1921 and succeeded his father *Rana Bakhat Singh* on his death on the 8th April 1934. He is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, and during his minority the State is being managed through a Kamdar by the Political Agent in Malwa.

RATANMAL.

Area—32 square miles.

Population—2,183.

Revenue—Rs. 41,000.

Thakur Dashrath Singh is a Sesodia Rajput. He was born on 15th October 1892, succeeding on 7th April 1899. The Thakur was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and, after studying in the Forest school at Balaghat in the Central Provinces, was invested with powers to administer his estate in 1916.

PANTH PIPLODA.

Area—24 square miles.

Population—4,545.

Revenue—Rs. 46,000.

This estate is unusual in its composition and is administered by the British Government. It is formed by the assignment of the revenues of $10\frac{1}{2}$ villages lying in the Piploda State and the Mandawal Thikana. These revenues, previously amounting to about Rs. 11,761, have now increased to Rs. 46,000. The grant was originally made in about 1765 by the Peshwa Madho Rao to the family of Sambhaji Attaji, a Deccani Brahman, and was renewed in the name of his nephews, Dhondu Gopal and Janardan Gopal, by the Peshwa Madho Rao II. By Article 14 of the Treaty of 1817, the Peshwa ceded to the British Government all his territories and rights in Malwa, and by this cession the villages in Panth Piploda (then $9\frac{1}{2}$ and now $10\frac{1}{2}$) became British territory. Government, however, continued the state of things which existed under Maratha rule, and in 1821 Naru Dhondu and Vasudeo Janardan, sons of Dhondu Gopal and Janardan Gopal, received from Sir John Malcolm a sanad, whereby their right to receive the assignment on the revenues of these villages was recognised. Various changes in the holders of these villages have arisen and they are now included in the estates of four Thakurs, viz., in Piploda $3\frac{1}{2}$; Guderkhara $1\frac{1}{2}$; Sarwan 1; Chapaner 1; Mandawal $3\frac{1}{2}$; or $10\frac{1}{2}$ in all. The grantees have no administrative rights over the villages from which their assignment is drawn. The tribute is recovered from the revenues and paid to the *tankadars* through the Political Agent. The amount of the *tanka* now paid in British currency is Rs. 10,884-11-6. The general administration as well as the civil and criminal jurisdiction in these villages is vested in the Political Agent.

The present *tankadars* are Dhondu Gopal Khandekar (Nana Sahib) and Govind Rao Narayan Rao Khandekar, who are Karhada Brahmans. Dhondu was born in October 1863, succeeding to the *tanka* in 1906. Govind Rao was born in 1891 and succeeded in 1929; he represents the Junior Branch. Dhondu Gopal had three sons of whom Anantrao, alias Bala Sahib, born on 20th March 1901, alone survives. He has two grandsons, Ramesh Chandra Dutta, born in 1916 and Raghunath Rao, born in 1919, sons of his deceased elder son, Shanker Rao.

The tract was declared to be a Chief Commissionership in 1928, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India was appointed Chief Commissioner of Panth Piploda in that year.

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